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6 April 1982

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1235

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WESTERN DECADENCE SOURCE OF POLISH TROUBLE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Aleksandr Krivitskiy: "White Scorpions"]

[Text] This story begins in the mid-sixties. I was standing alone on the platform at the Warsaw railroad station; they had not come to meet me. I picked up my suitcase and was struggling with it to the exit when suddenly off in the distance on the gray strip of the asphalt I caught sight of a man rushing along, necktie flying out like a banner. In two or three seconds he had reached me, cast an astonished glance over me, and without a pause hurried on by. The hope vanished even before it had surfaced. But perhaps.... I shouted after him.

"Are you looking for me?"

"Who are you?" he cried in answer, moving away from me at unbelievable speed.

I loudly shouted my name and walked slowly on, but after a few seconds I heard heavy breathing at my back and I turned. The stranger had caught up with me. He was in tears. And he could not stop immediately so he went flying past and then, changing his gait, he turned through 180 degrees and we found each other face to face.

"I am the one you want," he puffed, and took out a handkerchief. The tears turned out to be beads of perspiration.

I did not know the man. It turned out that the Moscow Pole whom I knew well had telephoned him and asked him to meet me at the station. We had hardly taken a step along the platform when the man who had met me asked worriedly: "Tell me, why don't they publish Kafka in your country?"

He was, as they say, all in a lather because he had been running and wanted to be at the station in time. I looked at him and decided that I should be as informative as he. "Excuse me, you were hurrying so much. Did you fear you would not be able to ask me the question about Kafka?"

He replied persistently: "Oh, yes, that too. It's a very important question...."

But I did not have to answer him. He quickly found a taxicab, helped me to load in the suitcase, glanced at his watch, excused himself, shook hands and whirled away at the same pace I had seen in the station. I never saw him again.

In the evening a small group of writers gathered in my hotel room. Among them was a striking fair-haired woman of about 35. Her porcelain-china face was spoilt by her thin lips and unattractive eyes. But she was wearing lipstick and from time to time there was a trace of expression in the eyes. I had barely passed round the delicacies from Moscow to treat the guests, when she exclaimed: "I would like to ask you a question! A political question. May I?"

"Of course."

"Why do you not publish Kafka?"

I looked at her with unconcealed curiosity. It seemed that someone had decided to play a trick on the newcomer by asking various people to set him the same question. But there was no sign of friendly jest in her eyes. They had turned from blue to steel and were looking daggers at me.

"I'll answer you, of course. But tell me, please, is the publication of Kafka in the USSR of such concern for Poland?"

"Yes!" The blond answered decisively.

"No, no," the others protested. "It's not a problem... We have more important things... But if the question has been asked, it would be interesting to hear the answer. For sport, just for sport!"

"You are all having a joke," I suggested to the guests. "As for Kafka, well I have read an anthology of his stories in Russian, published long before the war, I think in the 'University Library' series, the ones in the greenish covers. The anthology was called 'Cockroach' after one of the well-known story titles."

"That was ages ago!" the blond retorted impatiently and unreasonable. "What about now?"

"Now it is in a new one-volume book. It will soon be published, and the name of the story has been translated differently: 'Metamorphosis.' Do you have any objection?"

Everyone smiled.

"If you are telling the truth and the volume really is going to be published, then that's OK." The blond gave her highest approval. "But why so long?"

"Enough," the others interjected. "We want to take our guest to dine at 'Krokodil.' He has answered you... What more do you want? Some kind of interrogation?"

"Just a moment," I said, "Things are getting serious. Let me answer my interrogator-inquirer. You know, darling, the Russian intelligentsia has its own specific character. In particular, it has always tried to get justice for its favorite writers. If defended Pushkin and Lermontov against the rabble at the doors; Blok from his monarchist colleagues on the one hand and the Proletkult maximalists (a literary group formed in 1924--ed) on the other; Mayakovskiy from the disgusting aesthetes and the RAPP (Russian Association of Proletarian Writers--ed) dogmatists; Furmanov from the arrogant purists and zealots of the 'pure' genre--those who did not recognize 'Chapayev' as a story of 'Myatezh' as a novel, who did not see precious spark in the jewel of the new Soviet prose; Bulgakov and Platonov from the one-line dimwits who tried to find in his creativity something that obviously was not there. There was a time when your Yesenin was poorly published, and now he is one of the most read poets. The hopeless world of Kafka has evidently not been to the taste of our readers, otherwise his books would have been published more often."

"You don't know that that is so. You'll have to prove it" shouted the blonde. "Not so? It is, and for a very simple reason. In Russia there is Dostoyevskiy. In answer to man's question to himself 'What am I, a trembling little beastie of Napoleon?' Kafka answers 'a trembling little beastie.' But Dostoyevskiy says: 'No, I must find the man within the man.' He was a great realist, but Kafka, although I saw the teacher in him, is a talented decadent. And a profoundly unhappy personality. Dostoyevskiy's hero had to arrange not his own life but the destiny of the entire world. He is shown in a bitter but also passionate struggle. In Kafka, with hanging head man substitutes his own view for the iron yoke of the unknown, or, as in 'The Trial,' he sees in the corner of the dock a narrow butcher's knife hanging over him."

I am no literary expert. I said it just as I myself understand it, and was probably a little forceful. That is how it is, especially if you are a little angry. They listened to me attentively and someone shouted "Bravo." This cry was encouraging, since it meant that I had some support in the argument from my small audience.

The blond scorpion was forced to smile, and truth to tell, the smile suited her. I thought once again how often in life the form is not the same as the content.

"Well, one volume of Kafka has been published," I continued. "So let us check that the population of the Soviet Union is not upset by this phenomenon. And you, most likely, are so upset, madam, that some radio somewhere or someone somewhere has whispered something in your ear and swung the censor so hard that now you can see nothing else but its smoke."

"Have you?" an old litterateur whose translations of the Russian classics have earned him recognition both in Poland and the USSR, asked the blonde Kafka freak.

Madam pursed her lips and glancing at me gave me the full benefit of those evil eyes.

"You fear what is different. Everything is standardized with you and there is no spiritual elite. Why do you not publish Spillane?"

"Ah, straight from Kafka to Spillane. Because it is just pornography. Our laws do not allow it...."

"Everything should be permissible, everything should be allowed."

Here I put forward a supposition.

"So perhaps your god is not Kafka? Perhaps you are a Nietzsche person, a 'superman'? You yourself say that everything should be permitted. Well, the ideologues of absolute permissiveness would like Kafka's characters under their control--those that are resigned to their fates, those that are doomed. But he who banks on permissiveness should not suggest that nothing is defensible."

She wanted to object, but from all sides came shouts of "We are taking our guest to dinner, let's go." At the hotel entrance the blond mischief-maker said goodbye to us with a general nod and left, tapping along the sidewalk on her pointed heels for all the world like a military march. While we trooped off in a happy crowd to Stare myasto, to the "Krokodil." There it was noisy and jolly.

"You really did not like that blonde, did you?" A young poet put the question as he sat down beside me.

"What can I say? She had a beautiful face and all that white hair. But I saw something else. In politics and ideology ever since Bourbonov's time and even earlier white has been the color of reaction. And that is what she was, evidently: white through and through."

When at the end of the meal the efficient waiter brought our coffee he came up to me, and after a moment's silence, pressing a German silver tray to his chest, he asked:

"Is the gentleman from Moscow? Excuse me, Sir, do not be offended, but please tell me why you do not publish Kafka?"

That evening I somehow understood particularly keenly the refined methods of those who wage psychological warfare against us. They personify the direction they want in some name or other in a short and apparently easily accessible formula, and importunately repeat it as if it were not senseless and false, and intrusively thrust it into the soul of the uninformed person. The repeated refrain is lodged in the excited consciousness and works away at it like a worm, gnawing away all the time. This method has been borrowed from the arsenal of American advertising and is called forced mobilization of the attention, forcible development of a purposeful reflex.

We issued from the jaws of "Krokodil" in one piece. Our entire small company went with me. A light spring shower had already done its job, refreshing the



air and filling it with the aroma of a heavenly perfume. The little puddles on the sidewalk glistened, reflecting the warm fires of the smart store windows along Marshalovskaya Street. From behind the half-open doors of the bars a honey-red half-darkness could be seen and the sound of mellifluous music heard. Despite the fact that it was a weekday evening the crowd on the street had not thinned. Sweet little Warsaw girls flirted with their escorts outrageously, and their laughter could be heard above the hubbub of the avenue.

"But you made a mistake, you see," the young poet told me when we returned again to the subject of the dialogue in the hotel. "You thought that she was a victim of malicious propaganda. Quite the contrary, she is an active part of the mechanism. To tell the truth, it was I who brought her to you. And it was precisely today that I clearly saw her role. She could not care less about Kafka. Her friends will seize on any pretext to model spiritual life in your country and mine in a distorted shape...." He lingered a while, and then added: "I know several of her friends and I hate them. It was I who cried 'Bravo'... But I like her a lot.... Of course, she has not even read Kafka. I know this for sure."

He spoke with real pain. His drama was seen briefly from a confused soul and a few vital lines had been quoted, right from the heart. Like Russians, the Poles have never been able to cut short those evening conversations, and we all went back to my hotel for another hour or so.

A year or two later I discovered that this woman had left Poland.

....Many years passed. Quite recently, twiddling the knob of my transistor I stumbled by chance across some transmission in Polish from across the ocean. I am willing to swear that it was her voice, husky and warm. I recognized the insistent intonation, now somewhat muted by professional training in the ingratiating tone of the announcer. She was urgently encouraging the extremists from "Solidarity," and I could almost hear her question:

"Ah, is that you? Why do you not publish Kafka in the 'Romangazet'?"

Kafka, however, seemed to have been removed from the agenda. It has to be something different each time. Lies and slander do not make it difficult for themselves with bothering about what they choose.

I turned the knob of the receiver and there was music, a little more, and I heard a French voice, then German, and our station was reporting a gymnastics competition... The world was turning on its axis, something was creaking, grinding, wheezing. The enormous world breathing in a small box: singing, educating, thundering out jazz, gossiping malignantly, playing the violin....

Epilogue. Deep in the depths of the U.S. International Communications Agency project "Truth" was born. The chief of this office, Charles Wick, has openly stated that all means are good in psychological warfare. The constant repetition of fables, forced mobilization of people around false names and problems will receive a new momentum. Many times in the history of mankind a noble concept picked up by Washington for the name of a project has been used for



mean purposes. But, it seems, this is the first time that it has been done so openly and coarsely. Project "Truth" usurps the sense of this word, changing it into something that is completely its opposite--lies! Project "Lies" is designed to urge on all forms of U.S. foreign policy propaganda and exacerbate its aggressiveness in full accord with the course of the White House.

And this means that we should expect a new outburst of demagoguery in the international information coming from the United States. With a new fervor they will start to make other criminals into heroes. Defenders of dictatorial regimes, theoreticians of "limited nuclear war," the nigger-haters and the ideologues of the lockout, the persecutors of the striking air traffic controllers, frontmen for gangsters--the Brazinskasov father and son who murdered a Soviet stewardess aboard one of our aircraft, and the child abductor Polovchakov--will all begin with new force to hypocritically befuddle people's heads with "human rights."

Today I would also like to personify the baseness of U.S. propaganda by recalling the recent polemics about the former U.S. presidential aide for national security Richard Allen. In our newspapers his haughty expatiation on the downfall of communism was repeatedly ridiculed. And now this state figure has been removed from the Washington scene since Allen was accused of bribe-taking. These are the kinds of opponents we have to deal with. This is one of those who prophesy our doom and who try to sting us and teach us morals, conduct and ethics. Poland today is one of the main targets for project "Lies." On 17 December President Reagan stated: aid to this country is being curtailed. Let us keep that date in mind. On that day the White House acknowledged that it was supplying the counterrevolution and was arrogantly indifferent to the needs of the people. Thus the faces of the villains look out of the windows of the virtuous. Project "Lies" is hastily making them out to be defenders of freedoms and democracy and inciting the extremists to outrages. The "supermen" from Washington think that they can do anything, that anything is permitted. But they are seriously mistaken in thinking that mankind is made up of indefensible Kafka characters. The white scorpion--that is the true cast of American propaganda. In contrast to the scorpion, it is found not in the desert but is spread where people live. Its poison glands like independently targeted warheads, are open at the end of a sharp hooklike thorn stinger. But the radar is there, vigilant, to detect in good time the rapacious designs of the scorpion and to drive off its long switch.

9642

CSO: 1800/338

## SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN 61ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Gruzinform report: "In the Mighty Community of Nations: Solemn Session in Tbilisi Dedicated to the 61st Anniversary of Soviet Georgia"]

[Text] A solemn session of the Tbilisi City Soviet of People's Deputies, held jointly with representatives of the city's party, soviet and public organizations and military units of the Tbilisi garrison, was dedicated to the 61st anniversary of Soviet authority in Georgia. The session was held 25 February in the State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Z. Paliashvili.

In the presidium were Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, O.F. Kulishev, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S. Ye. Khabeishvili, N.A. Chitanva, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili and I.N. Ordzhonikidze.

The solemn session was opened by Chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom G.D. Gabuniya.

The state anthems of the USSR and the Georgian SSR were played.

To the accompaniment of tumultuous applause by those present, there was a unanimous election of an honorary presidium made up of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

A report on the 61st anniversary of the victory of Soviet authority in Georgia was given by First Secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom T.N. Menteshashvili.

Throughout its history, Soviet Georgia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, traveled a path that is equal to centuries, the speaker said. Side by side with the great Russian nation, in fraternal cooperation with the other nations of our multinational motherland, there has been constructed in our republic a genuinely free and democratic society, which possesses a highly developed culture and economy.

Every year in the life of our party and nation has its special tokens, its unrepeatable content. The confident step taken by our republic along the path

of achievement, the path set down by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, provides inexhaustible power, a mighty impetus for the confirmation of the achieved successes and the attainment of newer and higher goals in economic and social development.

The communists and workers of Georgia, like the rest of the Soviet nation, are marking by their shock labor the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, guaranteeing unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the second year of the 5-year plan and preparing to worthily greet the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty—the manifestation of the friendship and brotherhood between the Russian and Georgian nations. Closely consolidated around their beloved Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, and in the single fraternal family of the nations of our motherland, our republic's workers are firmly resolved to strive for greater and greater successes in all sectors of communist creativity and to do everything to assure that things will always go well in Soviet Georgia.

The solemn session is declared closed.

The state anthems of the USSR and the GSSR are played.

A large concert with performances by Georgian performing artists was held for the participants of the solemn session.

5075

CSO: 1800/344

**SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM**

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Mar 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at republic party-economic aktiv meeting on 1 March 1982]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades!

Dear Guests!

A year has elapsed since the congress, and for the republic it has been filled with glorious deeds and great events. The most memorable and most important event was, of course, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's arrival in Tbilisi for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. All this time our people have lived and worked under the impression of the party congress and the jubilee festivities. All this time the republic's communists have been guided by the instructions and propositions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th congress and his speeches in Tbilisi.

It is to you people of labor to whom L.I. Brezhnev's warm words of greeting conveyed to us today by Comrade Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, are primarily addressed. We are pleased to welcome Guriy Ivanovich, who is a great friend of our republic, to our soil, where he is well known as an outstanding scientist and prominent state figure and major organizer of Soviet science.

The high rate of the republic's socioeconomic development is largely the result of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. And we are grateful to our union State Committee for Science and Technology and Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk personally for the assistance which they are constantly rendering us in this important matter.

We are now putting great hope in science, and for this reason I would like to see the further development of our friendly relations and business and creative contacts.



Our joy is increased immeasurably by the fact that it is being shared together with us by our dear guests from the fraternal republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia. We wholeheartedly welcome the delegations of our friends headed by deeply respected Gasan Azizovich Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and deeply respected Grant Mushegovich Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. Permit me, dear comrades, to convey through you the very best wishes to the Azerbaijan and Armenian peoples and all working people of the fraternal republics and to congratulate them on the latest victory in all-union socialist competition and conferment of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners. I congratulate you! We exchange experience constantly. Friends' successes always gratify us and impart an additional stimulus to work. Our traditional fraternal rivalry is largely contributing to the fact that the socioeconomic development rate of the trans-Caucasus region is currently one of the highest in our country.

# I

For the Georgian SSR the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan was, as it were, a concentrated expression of the tremendous efforts which our party organization is making in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom and subsequent party and government decisions.

It was completed pretty well, on the whole, comrades. National income increased 6 percent, industrial production increased 5.1 percent and the gross agricultural product grew 4.3 percent. With an increase of capital investments in the economy of 2 percent, 10 percent more fixed capital was introduced than in the previous year, which corresponds fully to the party's fundamental goals and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in the sphere of capital investments policy.

Positive changes occurred in the business of raising our population's living standard. Real income per capita increased 4.6 percent, the average wage of workers and employees increased 2.2 percent and kolkhoz members' pay increased 2 percent. The social consumption funds and retail commodity turnover and consumer services increased at a preferential rate.

The scientific-technical revolution assumed extensive proportions. Approximately 60 new models of machinery, equipment, instruments and means of automation were created in the year. Approximately 200 mechanized, flow and large-scale transfer lines were installed and 80 sections, shops and works were switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation in industry. Approximately 25,000 inventions and production efficiency proposals were introduced to the national economy.

It is gratifying that all the autonomous formations and practically all major industrial centers and cities of the republic coped successfully with the fulfillment of the industrial production plans. Dozens of labor collectives reported fulfillment of their socialist pledges ahead of schedule. Last year produced the names of hundreds of new heroes and people who are winning renown for themselves with conscientious, heroic labor.



It is most gratifying that the rural workers coped successfully with their quotas. After all, in all three previous 5-year plans we began, comrades, with disruptions precisely in agriculture and subsequently had to compensate for them at a price of tremendous efforts. It is sufficient to recall what an exertion of forces it cost us in the 10th Five-Year Plan to reach the planned frontiers in the grape harvest.

On this occasion the gross agricultural product increased 4.3 percent compared with the record year of 1980 even, and if compared with the average annual indicators of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the growth constituted 10 percent.

Another distinguishing feature is the broad scale of capital construction. In the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the commissioning of fixed capital was 82 and 42 percent higher respectively than the 1971 and 1976 levels. Considerably more of the most important facilities were commissioned than at the start of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and this affords favorable opportunities for the continued confident buildup of Georgia's economic potential.

Finally, the first year of the new 5-year plan was characterized by a further improvement in people's work and social conditions and the confident development of the sociocultural sphere. It is sufficient to mention that commodity turnover increased almost 30 percent in the last 5 years, while this indicator has increased by a factor of 1.7 compared with 1971.

The tasks for the 5-year plan here are very complex, comrades, and, consequently, we must regard every year, precisely every year, of it as decisive. We must completely rule out an easygoing atmosphere. We have repeatedly warned our party, soviet, management and other leaders that the fulfillment of socialist pledges and the extent to which the results achieved ensure that we reach the frontiers determined by the decisions of the 26th party congress will be considered the main criterion in the evaluation of the activity of this collective or the other.

In this connection I would like here at the aktiv meeting today to attentively analyze certain important processes and trends which most directly influence the fulfillment of the quotas of the 5-year plan as a whole and the accomplishment of the arterial tasks confronting the republic's economy in the next few years.

## II

The republic's lagging behind the union-average indicators of economic development was observed mainly in the 1950's-1960's, when, as a result of a certain slackening of political, organizing and educational work and deviations from Lenin's standards of party life and leadership of the economy, there was a considerable deceleration of the rate of development of all the leading sectors of the economy.

In the period 1951-1970 industrial output increased almost sevenfold in the country on average, but little more than fivefold in the Georgian SSR. The republic lagged behind considerably in the growth rate of:

capital investments (by a factor of 1.25);

labor productivity in industry (a factor of 1.26); and

production of the most important agricultural products, particularly the production of meat (a factor of 1.3), milk and eggs (a factor of 1.5), wool (a factor of 2.2) and so forth.

By the time of the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom the gap between the most important republic and all-union economic indicators was even more perceptible than at the start of the 1960's.

It increased thus in 1960-1970:

from 26.8 percent to 28.6 percent in the production of aggregate social product per capita;

from 24.1 percent to 27.1 percent in the production of national income per capita; and

from 2.2 percent to 17.6 percent in fixed production capital per capita.

It is understandable that a fundamental turnabout was required throughout the republic's economic and sociopolitical life. The CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom was this turning point. After it was adopted, the rate of growth of the republic's economy grew sharply and there was a marked increase in its economic and industrial potential. In the past decade the Georgian economy outpaced the union-average rate in its development. And this was achieved thanks to the constant assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan and other union authorities. In the words of the CPSU Central Committee decree "60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," our republic's economy now "occupies an important place in the social division of labor and is making an increasingly impressive contribution to the country's national wealth."

Thus in 1971-1980 the republic's relative significance grew as follows:

from 1.4 percent in the country's national income to 1.75 percent;

from 1.2 percent in the gross industrial product to 1.4 percent; and

from 1.25 percent in the average annual gross agricultural product to 1.6 percent.

There was a corresponding reduction in this period in the republic's lagging behind the union-average level in production per capita:

from 28.6 percent in the aggregate social product to 17 percent;

from 27.1 percent in national income to 8.8 percent;

by 11.7 points in industrial output; and

by 20 points in the average annual agricultural product.

Thus we may note with satisfaction that the communists and working people of Georgia are confidently overcoming the republic's comparative lagging behind the country's level of socioeconomic development and that successes have indisputably been achieved in this very important matter in 10 years of which we can be proud.

At the same time, comrades, we still have sufficient problems and unaccomplished tasks, and much remains to be done.

There is still a considerable gap in industrial production per capita. We lag 24 points behind the union-average level, including 37 points in the production of producer goods. There is a pronounced lag in the indicators of agricultural production per capita--15.7 points--social labor productivity--14.7 points--retail commodity turnover--16 points--and so forth.

All this testifies that the achievement of union-average parameters remains the strategic direction of our work. Of course, its forms and methods are changing and being streamlined. We must now raise the matter of ensuring that this entire process be managed skillfully and with knowledgeability. It is necessary to create a system similar to that with which we manage the 17 main parameters of the republic's socioeconomic development. That is, it is a question of the need for more plan-oriented work.

We should not be oriented indiscriminately toward union-average and sectorial-average indicators. First, in some respects our republic has its own specific features, and for this reason not everything in a row may serve as a reference point for us. And, second, the level of certain sectorial-average indicators is insufficiently high for us to take them as being the standard. In some instances it is already time for us to orient ourselves toward the best enterprises and organizations in the sector and the best, if you will, world standards.

In a word, it is essential that we have great clarity, specificity and a strictly differentiated approach here.

There was serious discussion of this matter recently in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee at a meeting of the work group on the development of the major enterprises and sectors of the economy. The republic Gosplan was entrusted with drawing up a list of the main socioeconomic indicators in which we have to pull ourselves up in order that each indicator might be under constant supervision and that specific officials, work groups or commissions be responsible for its formation.

Much is being done by the Tbilisskiy Gorkom and other party committees. Literally a few days ago the gorkom bureau approved the initiative of the collective of the Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov "Every Enterprise Among the Best in the Sector, the Republic and the Country!"

Our republic has sufficient natural and labor resources and sufficient production and scientific-technical potential to fully overcome the current lag behind the union average in all the most important socioeconomic indicators

in the next decade and thereby raise its role in the all-union territorial division of labor. For this it is essential that we continue to plan a higher rate of development of the main economic parameters than the average for the country. Here is a most important condition of the achievement of the planned strategic goal.

One of the main causes of the republic's lag behind the union average in the past was a certain limitation of the resources necessary for expanding production and also the insufficiently skilled use thereof. In the last 20 years the gap between the capital investment per capita indicators has increased 24 points.

The situation is alleviated merely by the fact that the use of fixed capital improved in the republic in the last 10 years. Thus whereas in 1970 the output-capital ratio here constituted 82.8 percent of the union-average level, in 1975 it constituted 93.1 percent and in 1980 some 113.3 percent. This indicates more intensive use of fixed capital in the republic than in the country as a whole, which is a very good, promising trend.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to continue to improve its use, but, together with this, it is necessary to monitor particularly the indicator of our economy's capital-worker ratio.

The Georgian SSR was in first place in the country in the 10th Five-Year Plan in social labor productivity growth, surpassing the union-average indicator by a whole 18.2 points. At the same time we still lag behind the union-average level considerably in absolute terms.

This is why the accelerated buildup of industrial production, primarily in the sectors determining technical progress in the economy, in every possible way is now the main, determining direction of our strategy in the sphere of realization of the party's economic policy.

Certain steps have already been taken in this direction. An analysis of the activity of a number of enterprises and ministries testifies that despite the high indicators of output per worker, output-capital ratio and certain others, which are not below the sectorial average, we at the same time lag behind considerably in the use of production capacity, in terms of the shift-work coefficient and others.

Serious analytical work has begun in the republic ministries of light and food industry and in the food sectors as a whole. It has shown that these sectors are seriously lagging behind in the level of mechanization and automation of production processes because we are still dealing with this matter inadequately. Despite the very high production growth rate, losses of work time at light industry enterprises were 1.5 times more than the union-average indicator last year. Just halving them would enable the ministry to produce an additional R15 million of output approximately without increasing the number of workers.

Particular economic and political significance is currently attached to an improvement in the basic indicators of the activity of such a most important



sector as agriculture. Our agriculture's arrival at union-average frontiers is not, of course, a matter of a single year and a single 5-year plan; we understand this. A tremendous amount of work is being performed in the countryside. In the 10 years that have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom the increase in the average annual gross agricultural product in the GSSR has constitute 59 percent, whereas in the country as a whole it stands at 23 percent. Almost twice as much gross output is produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the republic than the average for the country, and we also produce more meat and milk here. However, we should not flatter ourselves with these indicators. Ultimately the main criterion here is satisfaction of the population's food requirements. And we all recall full well the justified criticism of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who reproached us for not yet producing sufficient agricultural products, particularly animal husbandry products, per capita.

Labor productivity in agriculture here is almost less than half the average for the country. A great deal of work has to be done to increase the yield of a number of agricultural crops and animal husbandry productiveness. Thus in reaching the union-average indicator in cow milk yield we could increase annual milk production by more than 100,000 tons without an increase in the herd! This is almost one-third of the milk produced on the republic's public farms.

Huge potential is revealed by the better use of improved land. Securing the union-average per hectare yield of a number of crops here, the republic's rural workers could right now additionally obtain approximately 80,000 tons of cereals, 70,000 tons of vegetables and so forth.

Speaking of the union average, we must not overlook such an important sphere as science and scientific-technical progress.

Our successes here, comrades, are well known. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the savings for republic Academy of Sciences' institutes constituted R140 million and were twice the level achieved in the previous 5-year plan. Great progress, indeed. Many of the most important indicators of the activity our leading academic establishments like, for example, the institutes of metallurgy and mine engineering are on a par with the country's best scientific research institutes. And we are proud of this.

Nonetheless, we know full well that many of our institutes are still far from this level, are often running idle and are not concerning themselves with the practical introduction of developments. I suggest that this question requires the closest attention and serious study.

Preparations for a plenum on science and scientific-technical progress are now almost complete here, a plan for the development of scientific-technical progress both in the republic as a whole and in individual sectors for the next 10 years is being developed and the main goal-oriented programs are being shaped. You know that it is not the first year that we have done such work. In a word, we know what tasks to set and what frontiers to chart.



### III

Having embarked on the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, we should highlight particularly certain of its distinguishing features about which L.I. Brezhnev spoke at the 26th party congress and, primarily, emphasize the need for the formulation of a fundamentally new approach and fundamentally new attitude toward all economic work.

"The economy must be economical"--these words of L.I. Brezhnev should be for us a long-term action program. It has to be said plainly that the present style and methods of management have largely taken shape by proceeding from the fact that our country is very rich in every conceivable mineral and other natural resources. We are frequently very, very extravagant and sometimes simply barbaric in our treatment of our resources and organize all business without thinking of the economic aspect and the final result.

Yet the present scale of the economy's development reminds us increasingly often that raw material, fuel-energy and other potential cannot be unlimited even in such a rich country as ours. In addition, the production of many resources is shifting increasingly to regions which are difficult of access.

Thus the point today should be that we cannot evaluate our economic planning with the former yardsticks, caring only for the quantitative aspect of the question. Something else is now of importance together with this: the factors and the price at which the high production growth is secured.

"The intensification of the economy and its increased efficiency consist, to transfer this formula to the language of practical deeds," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, "consists primarily in ensuring that the results of production grow more rapidly than expenditure thereon and that while involving comparatively fewer resources in production it be possible to achieve more."

Particular relevance is attached to this proposition under the conditions of our republic, where resources are to a certain extent limited and the material consumption of production is quite high. The proportion of raw materials and intermediate products (including auxiliary materials) in the structure of expenditure on industrial production in 1980 constituted 74.3 percent here compared with 66.7 percent for the country on average, and it amounts to 95-96 percent in such sectors as viniculture, tobacco and certain others. Specific features are reflected here, in the main, but there are our own mistakes also. It has been calculated that just a percentage reduction in material outlays in the republic's industry would signify a savings of approximately R80 million. And this is the equivalent of the volume of output of such an enterprise as the Gori Cotton Works, which employs several thousand highly skilled workers.

This is why we set our entire party organization, every communist of the republic and every worker a task of tremendous national economic significance: securing the planned rate of production development and producing the biggest increase in output with the least expenditure of material, labor and financial resources.

We draw the attention of all participants in our party-economic aktiv meeting to economies and the need for zealous management. Remember that we can no longer develop the republic's economy continuously, rhythmically and proportionately without the strictest economies in resources. We appeal to all of you, comrades, to join actively in the struggle for the strict observance of the practice of economies and to make this struggle truly universal.

Unfortunately, not everyone everywhere is treating questions of the economical and rational expenditure of material resources with due party responsibility and scrupulousness. Thus there has been considerable overexpenditure of rolled ferrous metal at the Rustavi Foundry and "Tsentrolit" Plant, in the Tbilisi Tool-Building Production Association, at the Sukhumi Gas Fixtures Experimental Plant, the Batumi "Bytmash" Plant and other enterprises.

Or what kind of economies can we talk about at all when, for example, in breach of the established rules, the Ministry of Rural Construction's Ferroconcrete Products Plant No 2 sold on the side more than 800 tons of metal, over 900 tons of cement and roughly 3,000 tons of sand and broken stone? The impression is created that the managers here are not managing but lording it. I believe that the Ministry of Rural Construction and Comrade I.A. Kharatishvili, minister of rural construction of the republic, should investigate the activity of this enterprise in greater depth. It is also necessary to get to know in detail the state of affairs at certain other enterprises of which such trends are characteristic.

A big role is assigned our supply organizations, primarily the republic State Committee for Material-Technical Supply, in the business of increasing the efficiency of the use of material resources. It is not fortuitous that Comrade A.I. Buadze, chairman of the Gosplan, was appointed chairman of the Interdepartmental Commission for Economics in and the Rational Use of Material Resources and coopted onto the republic Council of Ministers Presidium. This commission's first steps implant the hope that it could be a truly fighting body directing the struggle against lax management, extravagance and the uneconomical expenditure of material resources.

Unfortunately, many of our managers have a quite abstract idea of financial activity and sometimes display dependent sentiments and a dependent attitude toward state resources. Financial discipline is particularly inadequate here at certain enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in construction. There are many organizations which, having obtained bank credit, do not even think about returning it and have become accustomed to having their debts written off. We can no longer tolerate such a situation.

The financial state of many of our organizations is a cause for serious alarm and concern currently. I recently visited the Georgian office of the USSR Gosbank. And I was convinced that our party workers and economic planners take a look at the banks and financial and statistical bodies rarely and to no purpose. Go there a little more often, they would provide you with many useful conclusions, and you would learn much of interest. What the bank workers told me induced profound reflection. It turns out that on the one hand we have a high rate of industrial development and agricultural production and processing

industry growth, the assimilation of capital investments is increasing unswervingly and so forth, but, on the other, the financial situation, financial status of enterprises, farms and organizations is deteriorating from year to year. Under different social conditions many enterprises which we consider progressive would have been forced to declare themselves bankrupt long since. Nor would it harm us also, incidentally, to be a little stricter.

A considerable number of business entities are eating up not only their own but also borrowed working capital. This means that if such an enterprise or such an organization were to auction off, as they say, all its property--buildings, installations, equipment, production stock, finished products--this still would not be enough to pay off the debts. We cannot manage like this.

The Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Rural Constuction, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and Ministry of Local Industry system alone had more than 50 such enterprises, and the shortage of working capital was in excess of R17 million.

Comrade Z.A. Pataridze confirms that we annually pay for the faults of almost every ministry. This amounts to several tens of millions of rubles a year. A very grave financial situation has taken shape at enterprises of the metallurgical, chemical and certain other sectors of industry. Comrade O.N. Suladze, director of the Rustavi Foundry, and other enterprise leaders should go to the bank and find out why they are incapable of providing themselves with their own resources and are living mainly on bank creidt, paying a higher-than-usual interest on it.

This is a very serious problem. It also confronts agricultural enterprises and organizations in all seriousness. Merely owing to the late return of credit, the republic's farms incurred losses in 1980 of the order of R21.6 million and of R32.2 million in 1981.

On some occasions almost all the indicators at an enterprise are high, and we consider it progressive, but when we start to look a little closer at its financial activity, we find a complete mess. It is with good reason that it is said that finances are a mirror of an enterprise's management activity. And we are reflected in this mirror in far from the best light as yet.

Essentially it transpires that we have not yet learned how to count money and we treat credit recklessly, taking without thinking about the fact that it has to be returned. And we take because we are sure that when the time comes to pay it back, the state will write off all debts.

It is for this reason that we say that a revolutionary turnabout in the style and methods of management activity, in the agro-industrial complex also, is literally essential now.

Certain of our comrades manifestly have a selfish departmental understanding of the humanism of our state and do not think about the fact that it cannot be unlimited and that sooner or later it will hold every leader accountable for the use of state resources. We should give thought to sharply raising in



every instance the responsibility of financial services, ministers and deputy ministers in charge of finances, chief accountants, financial-economic administration leaders and so forth. These are very important components of economic management.

Recently for some reason or other we have stopped paying attention to the formation of such an important economic indicator as production costs. It was believed for a long time that since profit and profitability were the evaluative and fund-forming indicators, production costs would be regulated of their own accord, mechanically.

But this idea proved mistaken. Life and practice confirmed once again that under the conditions of the operation of objective economic laws each economic category has its own part to play in management activity and that for this reason it is necessary to treat each of them with the utmost attention. As soon as we abandoned control of the process of the formation of production costs, the stable trend toward their reduction ceased to be traced in practically all sectors of the economy and the stable decline in expenditure per unit output came to a halt.

According to the results of last year, 156 of the republic's industrial enterprises or one out of every five almost failed to cope with fulfillment of the plan for production costs and overspent the mark by R86 million.

The Rustavi Foundry permitted an increase in product costs of R14.4 million and the Rustavi Chemical Plant an increase of R22.6 million. Compared with the 1980 figures the number of industrial enterprises which exceeded planned commodity product prime costs increased by 31, and their proportion rose from 14.1 percent to 17.2 percent.

The prime costs of the main agricultural products are increasing. Thus whereas in 1975 the production of 1 quintal of corn on the republic's sovkhoses cost R17, in 1980 it cost R23. A similar trend can be traced in other crops. It may be explained partially by objective factors, but it mainly all boils down to the fact that far from full use is yet being made of available potential.

Production costs are growing in other sectors of the economy also. And the impression is that not many people are that concerned. No one has attempted to analyze the state of affairs in skilled manner and on a high professional level and to introduce constructive proposals on this score.

The level of financial planning, on which both the successful fulfillment of production programs and economic results largely depend, is impermissibly low in many ministries and associations and at enterprises.

For 1981 the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry planned a profit for the "Gruzkonservprom" Association without regard for an increase in production costs in connection with the increased purchase prices on a number of types of agricultural raw material. As a consequence of such a languid approach or incorrect planning and also because of other reasons the planned profit was

undercalculated here by more than R14 million. And this profit is part of the balance sheets not only of the ministry but of the entire republic also. This year the same "Gruzkonservprom" had had planned for it a profit increase of 67 percent! It is incomprehensible what is to occur here for profit to increase in a year in such proportions. If this could be the case and the comrades convince me of this, then we have an utterly irresponsible attitude toward the formation of plans, financial included.

Or, another example. The Ministry of Rural Construction has planned to obtain 80 percent of the annual profit and all 100 percent of payments into the budget in the second half of 1982. It is, of course, difficult to understand what has guided the comrades here, but even now there is no doubt that by the end of the year the ministry will find itself confronted with insurmountable financial difficulties.

I would like to mention in this connection that no one, of course, is insured against mistakes. And it is not fortuitous that it is said that people learn from mistakes. But the trouble is that the mistakes from which certain of our managers are learning are costing our society and our people too dear. We should evidently learn from positive experience.

It is necessary to perform work better on increasing production profitability and liquidating unprofitability in the republic's agriculture, and in other sectors also, particularly construction.

A new form of equalization of the economic operating conditions of kolkhozes and sovkhozes located in different natural-economic zones was applied in the republic at the start of the 1970's. Approximately R30-40 million was built up annually in a special account in the Georgia Ministry of Agriculture from deductions from the purchase prices of highly profitable crops. The economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes were paid subsidies from this account. In a word, instead of the debts being paid off from state resources, a certain mechanism was found for the redistribution of net proceeds between the highly profitable and unprofitable farms, to which belonged the mountain kolkhozes, in the main. As a result approximately 200 unprofitable kolkhozes became profitable and more than 150 farms improved their financial position on average annually.

Furthermore, following a decision of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers, subsidies were sometimes allocated for a specific purpose--the construction of production premises and the planting of perennial plantations and also replenishment of the working capital of the interfarm organizations.

It has to be said bluntly that far from all specialists and leaders of farms and rayons of the republic and not all scientists consider this method of equalization of economic conditions optimal and warranted. Without disputing this argument I would nonetheless like to mention that the comrades have not, unfortunately, proposed anything better. And in the meantime this system is helping us raise the economy of the loss-making farms considerably.



The opinion, on the other hand, that the forms of equalization of economic operating conditions being applied in the republic do not contribute to an increase in production on the unprofitable farms and engender a dependent mood is mistaken. Graphic corroboration can be cited: the gross product and gross revenue on the economically weak farms increased more than 6 percent in 1980 compared with 1977, and an even higher rate was achieved for certain crops and leading sectors.

Furthermore, the republic's agriculture as a whole is a sector which is working profitably, and this is, of course, a big achievement of our rural workers.

At the same time the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee considers that the existing form of work requires further refinement, particularly now, when we have created in the rayons new highly competent management authorities in the shape of agroindustrial enterprises.

It would evidently be correct for the republic Coordinating Council for Administration of Agroindustrial Complexes with the participation of all interested authorities to analyze in detail the work done in this field and to submit its proposals to the republic government by this June.

The growth of production costs and the nonfulfillment of profit and profitability plans, comrades, testifies to the low level of economic thinking of certain leaders and an inability to manage intelligently and with regard for the economic conditions taking shape. Accounting and accountability is organized unsatisfactorily, an in-depth analysis of economic-financial activity is lacking and financial control is inadequate at many enterprises and in many organizations. After all, it is precisely here that the sources of the variety of transgressions and, sometimes, crimes which are of serious concern to us are to be found.

Pay attention! Workers of financial and economic services were involved in all the major embezzlements which have been uncovered in recent years in the republic. And they took advantage of the fact that certain of the republic's ministries and departments are still not paying due attention to questions of an improvement in the organization of accounting and planning and economic work and are being impermissibly slow to introduce progressive methods and forms of accounting.

In a number of organizations, accounting and accountability has been so neglected that it is impossible to conduct an audit even without their preliminary regulation. Where the accountant does not stand on guard of the law, the conditions are created for the misappropriation of socialist property. It is not fortuitous that we consider that Soviet society has entrusted to the accountant a very responsible and humane function--that of preventing and forestalling crimes and transgressions.

Exposing and punishing--this is not all, it is not even the most important thing. The main thing is preventing transgressions and not bring matters to the point where it is necessary to resort to punitive practice. For this

reason we attach particular significance to financial control, which has been entrusted mainly to the workers of the accounting offices and planning-economic and financial services of the enterprises and organizations. Where these services are on top of their situation and are performing their duties fully, there are virtually no transgressions. This is why it is important that the office of accountant, economist, planner and financial expert may be held only by a worker whose moral makeup is not in doubt. We must all together give thought to the training of these cadres again and again. We do not have enough of them, and, furthermore, their knowledge does not correspond to current requirements. It is evidently necessary to support the corresponding proposals of the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education on this question.

An examination of the income and expenditure balance sheets of the economic authorities at various levels should be an effective instrument of an improvement of the financial activity of ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations. Positive experience in this respect has been accumulated in certain agrarian-industrial associations. All balance sheets here are given a preliminary thorough analysis with the participation of qualified specialists, a conclusion is drawn with respect to them and only after this are they passed. Such an examination of the balance sheet is undoubtedly useful and effective.

Unfortunately, however, this is being done far from everywhere. Even in the system of such a competent and authoritative body as the Ministry of Finance, where serious steps have been taken recently to rectify the situation, certain local services permit formalism. The economic authorities' balance sheet is analyzed superficially. It amounts, as a rule, to someone making a little noise and criticizing half-hearted managers a little, and as a result, all debts are paid off from state pockets.

This is why we demand that this entire work be switched to a new channel. It is essential that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee departments and republic Council of Ministers give careful thought to the question of the preliminary study of ministry, department and association balance sheets with the obligatory enlistment of chiefs of the appropriate administrations and Gosplan, Stroybank and Ministry of Finance executives.

We emphasize once again: it is necessary to educate people so that they know how to count each kopeck and each ruble of state resources. We have no other more practicable sources now for enhancing the people's well-being.

#### IV

Exceptional importance is attached to an improvement in enterprise and organization financial activity in the process of reorganization of the economic mechanism. A regenerated economic mechanism presupposes the strong financial position of each organization.

This work has begun in the republic. Comrade Z.A. Pataridze spoke about it in detail in his report. It is now important to strive for the utmost acceleration of the measures being implemented.

In this connection I would like to emphasize that any improvement in the economic mechanism, wherever this process may be under way--in industry, transport, construction or in the agroindustrial complex--there is not the least diminution in the party committees' responsibility for the state of affairs in this sphere.

It is natural that there is a considerable increase in the responsibility of the party authorities.

First, following the transition to the new evaluative criteria and indicators, there is an immeasurable increase in the significance of economic initiative and a creative approach to matters and one's duties. The party committee and party organization must, accordingly, be able to spot in good time the shoots of everything new and useful in the collective, support a necessary undertaking, not kill people's thirst for independent thinking and contribute to the manifestation of socialist enterprise. Enormous tact, a keen sense of what is new and the highest competence are required here.

Under the conditions of an improvement in the economic mechanism a big role is beginning to be performed by such public forms of production management as collective contracts and permanent production conferences, and socialist competition is acquiring a more solid foundation. And all this with, undoubtedly, an indispensable strengthening of party influence of the most varied spheres of the life and economic activity of the labor collective.

Second, the development at the enterprise of new forms of the organization and remuneration of labor, primarily the brigade form, is enhancing appreciably the role and significance of the local party elements--the primary and shop party organizations. Under the new conditions the brigade is not only a production but also social organism. Through this organism and through the party groups in the brigades the party committees have a chance to reach each member of the labor collective and raise the level of political education.

Third and finally, a fundamentally new approach to the organization of all managerial activity takes shape with the transition to the new evaluative indicators and criteria. The task of the transition from volitional to professional, scientifically substantiated methods of management arises in full measure. The party committees are called on to contribute in every possible way to an increase in the practical authority of the managerial bodies and the streamlining of management in all components of production, as far as the brigade. After all, the brigade leader, comrades, is now an important leader and important organizer of production.

At the same time the party authorities are acquiring a chance to view problems more broadly and tackle them more confidently, having an impact on an increase in efficiency and work quality not by economic but purely party methods of management, and to pay more attention to ideological and organizational support for economic activity and the increased awareness of each worker.

The reorganization which we are currently effecting in each rayon's agrarian-industrial complex is also essentially connected with the streamlining



of the economic mechanism. We have spoken repeatedly of the need for the creation in the rayons of a finely tuned mechanism via which it is possible to control and influence the state of affairs in economic activity. And now, we believe, such a mechanism is being created here in the shape of the rayon agro-industrial associations. This is a real force and real level of management.

The party committees' tasks not only are not simplified but, on the contrary, become more complex here with the creation of new management systems in our rayons. They are obliged to create the necessary conditions for the development of the independence and initiative of the newly created associations, prevent petty tutelage and not substitute for them in work. A new approach to party work in principle is needed, as is the reorganization of party leadership of all business organizations.

The raykoms are relieved here of a number of functions connected with coordination of the activity of various subdivisions, from the need to intervene in practical organizing activity and so forth, which is perfectly natural. They influence the state of affairs via the associations.

As the experience of Makharadzevskiy, Abashskiy and certain other raykoms shows, there is a corresponding increase in their responsibility in the formulation of the long-term directions of the development of agricultural production and the entire agro-industrial complex, in the selection and assignment of executive personnel, in the exercise of systemic supervision of the fulfillment of party directives and plan quotas, a rise in the level of leadership of the primary party organizations and so forth.

The raykom acquires additional opportunities to assist the growth, formation and training of managers. It should be remembered that under the present conditions the manager must possess an impeccable sense of what is new and an ability to see the long term, take an intelligent risk and display creative approach to work and initiative, socialist enterprise and professionalism.

It has to be said that questions of party work under the new conditions have not yet been studied in sufficient depth. They undoubtedly merit the most serious attention and theoretical generalization and careful scientific processing. And it is time we tackled this problem.

We attach particular significance today to bring ideological work closer to economic building. As has already been emphasized, the high awareness of each worker and each leader is a most important condition of the reorganization being effected in industry, construction, transport and agriculture. It is essentially a reorganization of the entire economic philosophy of life.

The skillful management of production and the universal implementation of the practice of economies largely depend on the direct producers of physical assets--our workers--on the level of their awareness and responsibility, on the extent to which a sense of duty and a proprietorial attitude toward socialist property has been cultivated in each of them and on the moral and material stimulation of good work.



The successful solution of the problems of the broadening of economic initiatives and the efficient use of material, labor and financial resources are inconceivable without an improvement in the economic thinking and a rise in the level of the economic training of leaders, specialists, workers and kolkhoz members. This is why today we must sharply raise the demands made on the system of the working people's economic training and economic studies.

At the same time we should continue to step up in every way possible the quest for new, more efficient forms and methods of raising the level of our workers' economic thinking and awareness.

In the years which have elapsed since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom we have come to find a common language with people far better and have learned to be truly candid and to consult with them and persuade them. We have understood that in order to raise the workers' creative activeness it is first necessary to create all conditions for its manifestation and to provide abundant soil for initiative and creativity. The possibilities of the man of labor are truly unlimited. His energy and devotion to the cause are really capable of working miracles. And all 10 years of the work of our party organization on fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee with respect to the Tbilisskiy Gorkom are the most graphic and convincing confirmation of this.

CSO: 1800/998

## LENINGRAD CITY, OBLAST INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by I. Strogov, economic observer of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA: "The Competition is Producing Impressive Results: How We Performed in January" under the rubric "Economic Survey"]

[Text] January is a particularly responsible month. It is then that, as a rule, Soviet workers complete the drafting of their yearly socialist pledges and counter-plans, defend them, adopt them, and commence to implement them. Now the pledges and the calculations substructing them have been worked out not only for the consecutive year 1982 but for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. They have become a living and effective response to the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the laws adopted by the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A prominent role in implementing the tasks they pose belongs to the workers of Leningrad and the oblast, who are called upon to assure during the current five-year plan period, as during all the preceding such periods, a high growth rate of scientific and technical progress.

And while they tangibly influence the growth of the national economy by their participation in the fulfillment of scientific and technical programs and through the introduction of up-to-date types of equipment, the workers of the Leningrad industry also expand their own industrial potential--they put into operation new production capacities, modernize enterprises, and increase output on improving its quality and technical level. As pointed out at the meeting of the aktiv of Leningrad and the oblast held last January, the industry of Leningrad has every possibility for overfulfilling the targets for higher production in 1982 and in the first two years of the five-year plan. The plan provides for a 6.1 percent (cumulative) increase in output, but the pledges made envisage an increase of at least 6.4 percent. Given the current scale of production this seemingly small difference of three tenths of a percent means tens of millions of rubles in additional output.

In January the industrial enterprises of Leningrad and the oblast provided the national economy and the population of this country with varied output exceeding the monthly target. Compared with January of last year, the mean daily volume of output increased by 3.2 percent. This should not, however, obscure the negative aspect of the performance of the industry of Leningrad.

Unfortunately, the old shortcomings resurfaced in the new year. The principal shortcoming is the violations of plan discipline. For January as a whole, 85 enterprises of Leningrad and the region underfulfilled the planned output targets. Eighty-six associations, combines, plants, and factories failed to attain the targeted level of labor productivity.

Are the targets excessive and unrealizable? Even if that had been so, economic managers are still responsible for failing to balance at the right time the requirements of the plan with the real possibilities of the enterprises and hoping that this would be achieved through subsequent revisions. As a rule, however, this is not the point. In most cases the causes of underfulfillment are attributable to oversights and miscalculations in the organization of management, production, and labor, underestimation and weak utilization of advanced knowhow, and omissions in political-educational work.... It is a party directive that not a single instance of underfulfillment of targets should be ignored, that the specific causes of such underfulfillment should be thoroughly analyzed, operative steps should be taken to eliminate them, and the energy and initiative of the labor collectives should be mobilized to avert future lagging.

In this connection, concern for the near future dictates that the errors of the previous years should not be repeated, that the serious exertions to fulfill the plan should not be postponed until the second half, or even sometimes until the concluding fourth quarter of the year. The "Nevskiy Zavod" Association imeni V. I. Lenin is now acting farsightedly in this respect; there the yearly plan of marketable output has been broken down into quarters of the year in proportion to the number of work days in each quarter. An even greater foresight is shown if emphasis is placed on producing ahead of schedule in the calendar periods, as is besides, properly speaking, required by the socialist pledges.

With each year the scale of co-production increases and economic links broaden and multiply. This is a natural and progressive process. It is natural as well that the requirements posed to those who carry out and direct this process are increasingly tighter. This applies especially to the workers of Leningrad enterprises whose products are utilized in every branch of the national economy and in every kray of our vast country and, as a rule, influence their technological and economic development. The prompt shipment of equipment, facilities, and instruments ordered from Leningrad builders and industry people is often essential to the on-schedule activation of new shops, plants, power stations, and productive capacities; the on-schedule deliveries of consumer goods in the necessary variety are often essential to the uninterrupted supply of these goods to broad masses of the population.

It would seem a simple rule that customers and recipients should be provided with /what is needed and when it is needed/ [in boldface]. Unfortunately this rule is far from being followed by all and always. Last year in Leningrad and the oblast roughly every second enterprise (from among those reporting on this indicator) did not adhere to the schedule for delivering its products in the variety specified in the contracts and orders placed with it. Last January the number of such enterprises did diminish but little. Altogether

the shortfall in the planned volume of supply to their customers amounted to 7.4 percent.

In its relations with its partners, every enterprise acts as both a supplier and a customer. Thus, in their capacity as customers, the Leningrad enterprises often experience on their own what it means to wait for delayed shipments of the raw and other materials, machinery, instruments, tools, components and elements, and products that they need for their own production.... This was not the least of the reasons why the fulfillment of the output plan in January was complicated. This affected the performance of, for example, the Elektroapparat Association, the factory imeni V. Slutskaya, and certain other enterprises.

Delivery discipline is an organic ingredient of plan discipline. It is not enough to fulfill or even overfulfill the output target in terms of its financial value; what is also needed is to provide the particular products expected by the customers. Otherwise, disruptions in operation are inevitable not only among the closest co-producers but also, in their turn, among their customers. Hence and quite justly the responsibility for violation of economic contracts and for delayed and incomplete fulfillment of the orders of customers has been tightened, and material sanctions for failure to deliver have been made more severe.

A great event in the socio-political life of our country is nearing--the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. Trade unions are the principal mass organization of workers. In the widely known terse and yet exceptionally capacious definition provided by Lenin: trade unions are the school of communism.

On the eve of their 17th Congress, the trade-union organizations are promoting with renewed strength the nationwide competition for a worthy welcome of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. In Leningrad and the oblast more than three million people are competing under the tried and tested slogan, "From the high quality of the work of each to the high effectiveness of the work of the collective!" The economic substance of this competition lies in an efficient and purposive utilization of all resources--manpower, material, energy and financial. It represents, as it were, the confluence into a single channel of the efforts of all participants in the campaign for an economical economy, who enhance personal and brigade output, save metals, fuel, cement, cotton and electricity, activate new productive capacities ahead of schedule, and operate existing equipment under greater loads....

Many workers strive to celebrate the 17th Congress of Trade Unions in a purposeful manner by improving the quality of their performance and increasing production efficiency. Thus, in Leningrad and the oblast 150,000 workers resolved to fulfill their plan targets for the first quarter of the year by 16 March--the opening day of the congress.

We are now in the middle of the first quarter. The fulfillment of the related plans and pledges largely hinges on the results to be achieved in February. This shortest month of the year contains, however, at present as



many work days as there were in January. All workers of the industry of Leningrad are called upon to fully utilize each of these work days for highly productive work and to produce in February more than has been achieved in January. Their exerted efforts and creative endeavors will serve to translate into reality the socialist pledges adopted for the second year of the five-year plan--for the year of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Soviet Union and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

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## UNION PARTY OFFICIALS ADDRESS 14TH KIRGHIZ TRADE UNION CONGRESS

### Report on Proceedings

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] An increasingly large role in our country's political system and the development of socialist democracy is being performed by the trade unions--an influential public force. Under the leadership of the CPSU, they are successfully carrying out their high assignment--being a school of control, a school of management and a school of communism in which thousands and thousands of working people are coming to grips with the science of production management and learning to live and work like Lenin. The trade unions' entire multifaceted activity is geared to a reorganization of social relations on the basis of communist principles, an unswerving upsurge in the Soviet people's well-being and an improvement in their living and working conditions. An important contribution to the successful accomplishment of this noble task is also being made by the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia.

The 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions opened 18 February in Frunze, in the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Political Education Center. From shops and mines, construction sites, fields and farmsteads, scientific laboratories and educational institutions, state establishments and creative organizations have come emissaries of the republic's most populous public organizations to collate experience in organizational and educational work in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 17th Kirghiz Communist Party Congresses and chart new paths to the further development of nationwide socialist competition for an increase in production efficiency and work quality and a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The congress was opened by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

The delegates elected a presidium for the congress.

The seats in the presidium were taken by T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Dyuysheyev, V.A. Makarenko, K.N. Kulmatov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, N.G. Minich, K.M. Moldobayev, A.M. Masaliyev and N.P. Lomov, members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Dzh.Ch. Tashibekova and V.K. Dolmatog, candidate members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee

Bureau; AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova; S.Z. Shpilevoy, executive of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of the republic's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and management organs; and figures of science and culture, labor veterans, production pacesetters and trade union activists of the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected honorary presidium unanimously and with tremendous enthusiasm.

The delegates elected the secretariat and editorial and credential committees of the congress.

The agenda and time limits were passed. The following questions were presented for discussion at the congress:

1. Report on the work of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and the tasks of the trade union organizations in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.
2. Report of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.
3. Election of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.
4. Election of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.
5. Election of delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The report of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions was delivered by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

The report of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee was delivered by committee chairman A.I. Shevchenko.

The following participated in the debate on the reports: K.A. Abdyrazakov, chairman of the Oshskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions; A.T. Tokoyev, arc welder of the Frunze Auto Assembly Plant; M.O. Konurbayev, KiSSR minister of local industry; Ye.S. Povorova, chairman of the republic Committee of Education, Higher School and Scientific Establishment Workers Trade Union; R.V. Ivanchenko, miler at Alamedinskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Karl Markx; T.A. Luchko, chairman of the republic committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union; Ch.T. Aytmatov, chairman of the KiSSR Cinematographers' Union; G. Duyshenaliyeva, machine operator of Kochkorskiy Rayon's Tendik Sovkhoz; M.V. Yendovitskiy, chairman of the KiSSR State Committee for Labor; K. Kadyrbekov, chairman of the republic Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts; O.D. Alimov, vice president of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences; K. Kadyrov, driver at the Przheval'sk Head Motor Transport Enterprise; Kh.A. Akeneyeva, chairman of the republic Committee of Food Industry Workers Trade Union; L.V. Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh Cotton Production Association imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya; V.I. Ugarov, director of the Frunze Instrument Building Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR; and O. Turgunbayev, KiSSR minister of health.

The congress received and approved the report of the Credentials Commission delivered by K. Dyykaibayev, secretary of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

Participants in the congress were greeted by Pioneers from the republic capital.

The congress received numerous greetings from trade unions of the fraternal union republics, trade union central committees and other organizations and the labor reports of labor collectives and production pacesetters.

The 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions continues on 19 February.

#### Union Council Chairman's Speech

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 2

[KirTAG abridged report on speech by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, at 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions 18 February 1982]

[Excerpts] For the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia, as for the trade unions of the entire country, there is no more important task than being the party's dependable support among the masses and contributing in every possible way to the implementation of its wise domestic and foreign policy.

The republic's working people coped successfully with 10th Five-Year Plan quotas. Total industrial output increased 27 percent in the 5 years, R220 million worth was sold over and above the plan and the national income in this time increased by R3 billion. R4.7 billion in capital investments were assimilated, and 58 new industrial enterprises and shops were commissioned.

The republic's trade unions also contributed considerably to the successes. Socialist competition was and remains a principal avenue of their influence on an upsurge in the economy. These questions are regularly examined at plenums and meetings of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and in the trade union councils and committees. A Scientific Council for Problems of Further Improving the Organization of Socialist Competition is operating under the auspices of the republic Academy of Sciences, and corresponding recommendations have been formulated in conjunction with the KiSSR State Committee for Labor.

More than 1.11 million persons are currently participating in socialist competition. There are more than 630,000 persons in the ranks of the participants in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. Approximately 60,000 specialists and more than 200 scientific research institutes, planning design organizations and industrial enterprises are competing on the basis of creative personal and collective plans and in accordance with cooperation contracts.

At the same time, the speaker said, there are many shortcomings and gaps in the organization of socialist competition in light of the requirements of the



26th party congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, individual trade union councils and committees and factory-plant and local committees are still reconciled to formalism in this important matter. The role of competition as an effective means of developing the working people's creative initiative and activity has declined and the competitors' are not concentrated on achieving high final results in certain labor collectives. Pledges are frequently adopted without regard for potential and without economic substantiation and are not supported by organization-technical measures. This is one of the reasons why, in the 10th Five-Year Plan, 20-25 enterprises failed to cope with the production plans annually.

Despite the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress that counterplans should be compiled as the basis of labor rivalry, work on their compilation has deteriorated in recent years. This is a serious shortcoming both of the republic ministries and sectorial trade union committees and the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree "All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan Quotas," it is a paramount task of the trade unions to provide for the close interconnection of planning and competition and, in conjunction with managers, to quickly complete the development and adoption of counterplans for the current year.

A paramount concern of the republic's trade unions and the scientific-technical society and inventor and production efficiency expert society organizations under their jurisdiction, the speaker continued, has been concern for an increase in labor productivity.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan, scientific-technical society members carried out approximately 30,000 measures with respect to the mechanization and automation of production processes, and a savings of R336 million was obtained from the introduction of inventions and production efficiency proposals.

But the scientific-technical society and All-Union Inventor and Production Efficiency Expert Society organizations so far do not link their work sufficiently with concrete tasks of an increase in production efficiency and work quality, fail to actively assist the fulfillment of plans for the introduction of new equipment and the best use of production capacity and do not participate sufficiently in the elaboration of a set of measures for the mechanization of laborious processes and a reduction in manual labor.

As before, the republic has a large number of enterprises that are failing to ensure fulfillment of the labor productivity growth target. At many enterprises production capacity is being used in the 70-80 percent range, the equipment shift-work coefficient is low and much equipment is lying like dead weight in warehouses, becoming obsolete.

It needs to be constantly remembered in this crucial area of trade union work that in the current 5-year plan 85 percent of the increase in output is to be obtained thanks to an increase in labor productivity.

The struggle for an increase in labor productivity is inseparably connected with the rational use of work time and a strengthening of labor discipline. Much has been done in this direction in recent years. Measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree "A Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and a Reduction in Personnel Turnover in the Economy" have been elaborated and are being implemented in conjunction with the State Committee for Labor. A republic staff for monitoring the use of work time was set up following a decision of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Thanks to the measures that were adopted, losses of work time were reduced 4.8 percent in the last 5-year plan. But they remain quite considerable for the republic as a whole.

Meanwhile, the material content of each man-day lost in the republic's national economy is increasing continuously and now constitutes approximately R89 in industry and R37 in construction.

It is the task of the trade union councils and committees, in conjunction with management authorities, to ensure daily, purposeful work to prevent absenteeism, reduce personnel turnover and use work time more efficiently.

A principal task set by the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan is to increase output quality. In conjunction with the management authorities, the republic's trade unions have implemented measures to introduce a comprehensive product quality control system. In the 5-year plan, the proportion of industrial products certified in the highest quality category increased 11.5 percent. However, this is considerably less than the average for the country. There are many enterprises in the republic that systematically fail to meet the targets for the manufacture of output bearing the official Symbol of Quality. The quality of construction and installation is still low. Many projects are being handed over with great amounts of work left undone. The quality of products manufactured by engineering, light, food and local industry enterprises is also giving rise to many complaints.

The slogan proclaimed by the party—"The Economy Must Be Economical"—has won nationwide support, the speaker continued. The struggle for the rational use of raw materials, intermediate products, fuel and electric power has become an important part of the republic trade unions' activity. Surveys of the savings of material and energy resources at each place of work are conducted annually in conjunction with the KSSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply, the Komsomol and the people's control authorities. Some 700,000 persons participated in such a survey last year alone. And more than 114,000 proposals aimed at strengthening the practice of economies were received from the working people in the 5-year period.

However, many enterprises still permit lax management and extravagance, output's material consumption is not being reduced quickly enough and insufficient use is being made of secondary resources. There are considerable losses during the shipment, processing and storage of agricultural products.

The trade union and management authorities are called on to step up work on economies and thrift and, in conjunction with the soviets, people's control authorities and the Komsomol, they create monitoring posts at the enterprises, organize spot checks and introduce individual and collective savings accounts everywhere.

Speaking of the importance of the extensive dissemination of valuable initiatives and progressive experience, Comrade Abakirov observed that the soviets and trade union committees and management authorities frequently confine themselves in this important work to just one aspect of matters--approval of a valuable initiative. Another, principal aspect--practical introduction of the initiative--is frequently forgotten, unfortunately. The republic Committee of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union, for example, suffers from these shortcomings. Thus, according to the report data, the brigade contract, the Leningrad trade union groups' initiative "Not a Single Disrupter of Labor Discipline" and others were introduced in 1979 in the republic Ministry of Construction's Frunze Construction and Installation Trust No 1. In fact it turned out that all these innovations exist only on paper.

Nor do things stand all that well with the introduction of the Frunze people's "All Supplies to the Fraternal Republics on Schedule and of Excellent Quality" initiative. Last year, a large number of the republic's enterprises failed to cope with contractual obligations with respect to interrepublic supplies. The trade union councils and committees and the management authorities should remember that under the conditions of the current cooperative relations between enterprises, sectors and republics, the precise fulfillment of plans for the supply of products in accordance with contracts and orders by each labor collective is of exceptional significance.

More initiative and persistence needs to be displayed in the fulfillment of collective contracts. More than 1,800 of them are concluded in the republic annually. Unfortunately, because of incomplete work by the administration and the trade union committees not all of them are fulfilled. Disruptions occur in the ministries of agriculture, local industry, construction materials industry, rural construction and certain others. The trade union organizations are obliged in such instances to make fuller use of their rights and apply strict measures to the guilty parties.

Concern for an improvement in the working conditions of workers and employees has always been and remains a subject of the trade unions' particular attention. A great deal of work is being performed with the participation of trade union activists on the elaboration and implementation of measures aimed at improving working conditions, the mechanization and automation of heavy and laborious processes and at improving general sanitary conditions. Some R82 million were spent to this end in the 10th Five-Year Plan, 1.6 times more than in the 9th. There was an improvement in the working conditions of more than 120,000 persons in this period. On the results of all-union public surveys of the state of the conditions and protection of labor and the domestic life and recreation of women and minors, 69 of the republic's enterprises and organizations had the title "Enterprise With a High Standard of Production" conferred on them and were awarded AUCCTU diplomas.



But work in this crucial area of trade union activity still does not correspond to modern requirements. The unsatisfactory organization of labor protection and the flagrant violations of safety equipment that occur at the enterprises of a number of ministries and departments and on kol'hozes and sovkhoses are particularly intolerable. The appropriate preventive work is being performed inadequately in agricultural production, safety equipment services have yet to be created in rayon and oblast agricultural administrations and the operation of machinery and mechanisms in a state of disrepair is permitted.

It is the duty of the republic's trade unions and management authorities to exercise more effective supervision over the fulfillment of comprehensive plans to improve the conditions and protection of labor and to strive to ensure that production is as convenient and safe for the workers as possible. Where it is a question of the working person's health, the trade union organizations must be uncompromising and implacable toward any shortcomings and omissions.

In the period under review, the republic's trade unions were constantly engaged in improving the working people's housing conditions and social life. Almost 500,000 persons improved their housing conditions in the 5 years. Measures were implemented to bring strict order to bear on the registration and allocation of apartments, develop the house-building cooperatives and improve everyday conditions in workers' hostels. But the housing problem remains acute. It is made worse by the fact that the trade unions, together with the management and soviet authorities, failed to fulfill the plans for housing construction. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, construction workers fell 723,000 square meters short in the supply of accommodations. A particularly big lag was allowed to develop in Narynskaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblasts and the ministries of agriculture, light industry and public education.

It is essential that the trade union councils and committees put this area of work under special supervision. It is also necessary to cut short even more emphatically and strictly the least breaches of housing legislation.

Speaking of the tasks of further developing state social insurance and pensions for the working people, the speaker observed that in the 5 years, R733 million, or R290 million more than in the previous 5-year period, had been spent on social insurance needs. It is necessary in this important work to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans to improve the conditions and protection of labor and sanitary-improvement measures and strive persistently for a reduction in worker morbidity.

More concern needs to be displayed for an expansion of the network of sanatoria and health centers. The republic's light industry has only one primitive health center. And there are no such health establishments, nor are they being built, in the ministries of agriculture, local industry, housing and municipal services, consumer services and trade and in the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz.

Implementing the decisions of party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological-Political Education," the



republic's trade union organizations are striving to ensure the unity of the working people's ideological-political, labor and moral education.

As a whole, however, the trade unions' educational and cultural-mass work does not correspond fully to the increased tasks. It is not yet sufficiently geared to the struggle against instances of indiscipline, lax management, abuses and other manifestations alien to the Soviet way of life. The trade unions are making inadequate use of such effective forms and methods of education as workers' meetings, preventive councils, public personnel departments and people's courts.

Successful performance of the tasks posed to the trade unions by the 26th CPSU Congress depends to a decisive extent on a rise in the level of their organizational work. The republic's trade unions currently unite over 1,387,000 persons. The number of primary and shop organizations and trade union groups increased considerably in the period under review. Some 39 sectorial trade union committees in rayons and cities, 9 in oblasts and 2 in republics and the Talasskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions were newly created. It is essential to strive to ensure that each trade union group and shop primary organization work with the maximum input, constantly perfect the practice of trade union meetings and factory-plant and local committee sessions and improve the qualitative composition of the elective aktiv.

Work was stepped up in the period under review on an examination of the working people's letters and verbal appeals. Nonetheless, there are still instances of an inattentive, superficial attitude toward requests and complaints, which frequently compels people to turn to other republic and central authorities. It is the task of the trade union authorities in this important work to be guided strictly by the CPSU Central Committee decree on improving work with the working people's letter and proposals in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau decree on this question.

Proceeding toward the glorious jubilee of the country of the soviets, we are all thinking with particular warmth and pride about our great multinational motherland and the amicable united family of fraternal peoples. Our friendship, which strengthens from day to day, is a reliable guarantee of successful progress. The trade unions will continue to strengthen the great friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Permit me on behalf of our congress and all members of the republic's trade unions to give the assurance that the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia will, under the leadership of the party organizations, make a fitting contribution to fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

#### Party Second Secretary's Speech

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 2

[KirTAG report on speech by V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions 19 February 1981]

[Excerpts] Comrades! The 14th Trade Union Congress has become a big and important event in the republic's public and political life. During it, the representatives of more than 1,387,000 trade union members have summed up work in the last 5-year period, determined the tasks for the future and spoken of the problems that have to be solved. All the speakers were unanimous that in the period since the 25th CPSU Congress and the 16th Trade Union Congress, the tasks that confronted the Kirghiz trade union organization were tackled successfully on the whole. These years were filled with strenuous struggle of the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the republic to realize the plans for building communism outlined by the party.

In the accomplishment of the outlined plans, a particular role is assigned to the Soviet trade unions--the most populous organization of working people--which, under the party's leadership, have become an influential sociopolitical force of our society. There is essentially no single important question in the sphere of material production, social relations or people's domestic life and education that does not come within the competence of the trade unions and is not a subject of their attention and concern.

The report of Comrade E.A. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, and the delegates' speeches have shown graphically the role and significance of the trade unions in an upsurge of the republic's economy, in people's education and in the development of socialist democracy.

Warmly approving and supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the true standard bearer of Lenin's great cause and relentless fighter for peace and social progress, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the working people of Soviet Kirghizia are demonstrating high political and labor activity and a patriotic endeavor to work even better and more productively.

Actively participating in all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Kirghiz working people scored pronounced successes in the first year of the 5-year plan in developing the economy, science and culture and raising the people's well-being. The plan for industrial output sales was fulfilled. There was an increase in labor productivity, thanks to which 84 percent of the industrial output increase was obtained. New machinery and instruments were assimilated. Some 715 industrial products were manufactured with the official Symbol of Quality, and their share of total production amounted to 11.5 percent.

The pace of capital construction increased. Some R782 million of fixed capital were commissioned, 15 percent more than was introduced in 1980. The working people acquired 526,000 square meters of housing, 9 percent more than the previous year. Plans for the commissioning of general educational schools, hospitals and clinics were fulfilled successfully.

Kirghizia's agricultural workers cultivated a good harvest, conducted the harvesting in an organized fashion and successfully fulfilled plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables,

fruit, grapes and melon and essential oil crops and silkworm cocoons. Grain production amounted to 1.55 million tons. It was the first time the republic had harvested such a quantity of grain. The state was sold over 400,000 tons of grain, one-third more than planned. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses provided themselves fully with high-quality grain crop seeds.

Specialization of the farms in the production of corn, sugar beet, alfalfa and aromatic tobacco seeds is under way in the republic.

The stockbreeders fulfilled the annual quotas for purchases of all types of animal husbandry products with an increase in the numbers of all types of productive livestock. The quotas for supplies to the public of meat and milk stocks were also successfully fulfilled.

At the same time, comrades, we must clearly realize that the level of our work on the development of the republic's economy does not correspond to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. One of every five industrial enterprises permitted a reduction of labor productivity last year. This is characteristic particularly of enterprises of the textile, food and local industry, construction materials industry and others.

Dozens of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses fail annually to cope with the plans for the production and sale to the state of farming and animal husbandry products. There continue to be serious shortcomings in trade and consumer services.

We have yet to reach a point where questions concerning an improvement in the management mechanism and its increased influence on the growth of efficiency and acceleration of the intensification of social production have become the primary concern of republic trade union organizations and trade union committees and councils. Instances of disruption of the plans for the production and sale of output by certain collectives, the manufacture of low-quality products and the far from complete use of production capacity and available resources testify to this above all. The equipment shift-work coefficient is low at many engineering plants and construction industry and light, food and local industry enterprises. For example, at the Kirgizelektrodvigatel Plant, the metal-cutting machine tool shift-work coefficient was 1.45, at the Tyazhelektromash 1.31 and at the Electronic Engineering Plant only 1.25.

There are also serious omissions in agricultural production. Many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses operate at a loss from year to year.

None of these shortcomings is coincidental. They are explained by many objective and subjective factors. But the main thing is still the inability to organize production and make the maximum use of its potential and the initiative of the masses. And the trade unions, which are still making insufficient use of the rights and opportunities they have been granted for actively influencing the accomplishment of economic tasks, are also responsible for this.

The targets for a reduction in raw material and intermediate product and heat and power expenditure norms are not being met and considerable losses in the



handling and storage of physical assets are being permitted at a number of enterprises. Insufficient use is being made of secondary fuel-energy resources, and lax management is being tolerated.

This work is organized particularly inadequately at enterprises and in organizations of the ministries of construction, agriculture and local, meat and dairy industry, municipal services, rural construction and reclamation and water resources and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. We have not yet succeeded in closing off all channels of losses, waste and embezzlement in agricultural production, at processing industry enterprises and in trade, consumer cooperatives and consumer services.

And the continuing instances of petty theft, which are inflicting considerable material and even greater moral damage on our society and each labor collective, cause particular concern.

There is truly inexhaustible potential in the introduction of cost accounting and the best forms of the organization and remuneration of labor in agriculture. The rural trade unions are making an extremely inadequate study of these questions.

Comrades! The struggle to increase production efficiency and the broad use of intensive factors of economic growth presuppose a strengthening of labor discipline and the increased responsibility of every worker for the precise fulfillment of the duties entrusted to him.

Many trade union committees and managers have failed to secure fulfillment of their own measures for strengthening labor discipline, perform this work inconsistently, asystemically and irresolutely and confine themselves to general instructions.

In the struggle against violators of labor discipline and antisocial manifestations, inadequate use is being made of the educational role of the labor collective, socialist competition, workers' meetings, the people's courts and other forms and methods of social influence. As an inspection showed, when the work of the people's courts was questioned by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, only 50 percent of the cases concerning absenteeism are submitted for examination, and even less in such sectors as motor transport and food, textile and light industry.

The inactivity and passive attitude of many people's courts toward loafers, drunkards, idlers and other transgressors is not receiving a sharp and high-minded evaluation on the part of the trade union committees and councils.

And in connection with labor discipline, we have to dwell on a further important question--the strictest observance of labor laws. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently examined the question of the state of work with the letters and the organization of the receiving of citizens in the republic trade union committees and councils. Mention was made here of the increasingly large number of letters of labor matters. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, the people's courts reinstated in work more than 63



percent of those who had brought suit seeking reinstatement for involuntary absence and paid out approximately R190,000, and only one-third of this amount was recovered from the managers. These figures speak for themselves, I believe, comrades.

Most of the breaches of labor legislation in the dismissal of workers and employees occur at enterprises and in establishments of the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz and the ministries of agriculture, construction, rural construction, internal affairs, education, meat and dairy industry and motor transport and highways. I believe that the trade union organizations will adopt the most emphatic measures to increase even further supervision of the observance of labor legislation and bring due order to bear here.

Together with the letters and complaints pertaining to labor disputes, I would also like to mention a relatively large category of letters received by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and not just the Central Committee. I am talking about the letters dealing with questions of accommodation. There is an ever increasing number of them with every passing year, although the rate of construction increases from year to year. There are, of course, objective factors here: We cannot satisfy everyone right away. And this is understood.

But there are also factors that should disturb us the most. These are, first, instances of the disruption of plans for the introduction of housing and, second, the continuing instances of the incorrect allocation of apartments and various violations and abuses in these areas. In the majority of cases, it is these factors that give rise to the big stream of letters being received both by the party and the trade union authorities. I believe that the trade union authorities and trade union organizations need to give the most serious attention to these shortcomings.

Comrades! A special place in trade union activity should be occupied by concern to improve the conditions and protection of labor, safety equipment and industrial sanitation. Unfortunately, even today, despite the measures that are being adopted, the level of industrial accidents remains high. For example, in the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways the level of industrial accidents is considerably above the republic-average indicator.

It is the primary duty of the trade unions to display high-mindedness and persistence in improving the conditions of labor protection, make fuller and skillful use of all the rights they have been granted, ensure uncompromising supervision of the fulfillment of composite plans, pledges and collective contracts and hold officials (from the foreman through the minister) strictly accountable for safe, healthy conditions in production.

In this connection, there should be an appreciable increase in the role of the republic's trade unions in realizing the food program, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has termed the central problem of the 5-year plan. The basis of the food program is, as is known, a further upsurge in agriculture. The trade unions must operate more efficiently in the solution of this problem.

Comrades! The Communist Party and its Central Committee attach exceptional importance to a further improvement in the work of the trade unions and a refinement in the forms and methods of their party leadership. This was discussed as clearly as could be at the 26th CPSU Congress. You know that in recent years a considerable amount of work has been done to refine the structure of the industrial trade unions so that it will correspond more fully to the structure of the management of industry and the rights of the executive authorities of the sectorial trade unions will be extended. In particular, two new sectorial trade unions have been created here in the republic: the Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Workers and Fruit and Vegetable Industry Workers Trade Unions.

I wish to dwell primarily on the work with personnel. It has to be said that we have not yet solved this problem completely. Thus, only 40 percent of the rayon chairmen of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Committee are specialists of this sector. Can it be considered normal that only 36.2 percent of the sovkhos worker committee and kolkhoz trade union committee chairmen of Oshskaya Oblast are agricultural specialists? To all appearances, this is why they do not investigate the economy of the farms and make an inadequate study of questions concerning an increase in the efficacy of socialist competition, the quest for reserves for an increase in crop yield and livestock productivity and the introduction of progressive experience.

The following question, on which I wish to dwell, comrades, is one of principle--it is that of an increase in the level of leadership of the primary trade union organizations.

In recent years the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and the oblast councils and republic committees of the trade unions have increased their attention to the primary and shop organizations and trade union groups. The comprehensive study of their activity and assistance in the removal of shortcomings that have been brought to light have come to be practiced more frequently. Questions concerning the leadership of the trade union organizations and the style and methods of work of the trade union committees are periodically examined in the presidiums and secretariats.

All this is correct. However, it has to be admitted that the level of leadership of the primary trade union organizations does not correspond to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. I attended trade union report and election conferences. Examples were noted there of the inadequate work of certain trade union organizations, as were instances in which some of them displayed passivity, not involving the working people in production management and failing to display initiative and persistence in fulfilling collective contracts, improving the working people's working and everyday conditions and their recreation and defending their rights and interests.

There are many organizations where meetings of the factory-plant and local committee, permanent production conferences and trade union meetings are held rarely. And if they are held, they are held without due preparation and with undue haste and they do not discuss relevant issues of the life and activity of the labor collectives.

We consider the on-paper-only style of leadership a cause of such a situation. Daily attention to the primary organizations and practical assistance to them has yet to become the main content of the activity of many trade union committees and councils.

Frequently, the efforts of trade union machinery workers are expended on various meetings and on the preparation of reports, accounts, information and material for presiding sessions.

Shortcomings in the monitoring of performance have become a bottleneck in the work of Kirghiz Council of Trade Union departments and the oblast councils and republic committees of the trade unions.

They are reaching a point where many adopted decisions which are basically sound and correct, are not being implemented and for this reason are failing to duly influence an improvement in the state of affairs in different areas of economic and cultural building.

It is essential that the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and oblast councils and republic committees of the trade unions resolutely rid themselves of a paper-only style of work and pay as much attention as possible to the primary trade union organizations. The main thing here is to strive to ensure that the work of all trade union organizations corresponds more fully to their rights and degree of responsibility. Particular attention should be paid here to the kolkhoz trade union organizations. An increase in the membership of kolkhoz trade union organizations is a phenomenon of sociopolitical significance. And it is important for us that it occupy a fitting place in the accomplishment of all economic, social and educational tasks in the countryside.

And there can be no doubt that the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia--a militant detachment of our country's trade unions--will henceforth with their entire activity justify their high calling as a school of management, a school of education and a school of communism and will make a fitting contribution to fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

#### AUCCTU Secretary's Speech

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 3

[KirTAG abridged report of speech by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova at 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions 19 February 1982]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades!

Permit me on behalf of the AUCCTU to warmly and cordially greet you, congress delegates, and, through you, the splendid working class, toiling peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people of the four times order-bearing K1SSR.

The report campaign in the trade unions is coming to an end. The 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions which will be an important event in the country's political life, will open 16 March.



The 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions is being held in a businesslike, working atmosphere. An in-depth analysis of trade union activity in the period under review, which shows their contribution to the accomplishment of economic and social tasks and the Soviet people's education, is contained in the report of Comrade E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, and the delegates' speeches.

The party regards the trade unions as its reliable support among the masses and a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting the working people in the building of communism. A tremendous influence on a rise in the level of the trade unions' entire activity was exerted by the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Karagandinskiy Obkom's Work on Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Concerning Party Leadership of the Trade Union Organizations and Their Increased Role in Economic and Cultural Building." Recent party and government decrees on results, physical culture, trade and preparations for sowing directly concern the trade unions and their practical work.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that the trade unions must make fuller and more persistent use of the broad rights they have been granted, display greater initiative in the accomplishment of production, social and cultural tasks and perform their supervisory functions more fully and purposefully. The party congress proposed that the unions display more persistence in the organization and solution of all questions concerning the Soviet people's labor, life and daily routine.

Republic party organizations and the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee are paying constant attention to the activity of the trade unions. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau regularly receives reports of the Council of Trade Unions, the oblast councils and the republic committees on various issues. Obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms and the primary party organizations are directing the work of the trade unions and giving them practical assistance and support in the accomplishment of the manifold tasks of economic and cultural building.

The working people of Kirghizia marked the last 5-year plan with significant successes and have begun the new one in shock fashion. The trade unions are making an impressive contribution to fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development. They are paying great attention to an improvement in socialist competition and the development of valuable initiatives and progressive experiences.

At the same time, the trade unions can and must tackle many vitally important questions better.

Such valuable initiatives as competition under the motto "All Supplies to the Fraternal Republics on Schedule and With Excellent Quality" and competition for the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production and for rational use of labor, material and fuel-energy resources were born and have been supported in the republic.

Unfortunately, progressive experience is not being introduced quickly enough in the republic. The Frunze people's initiative "All Supplies to the Fraternal



Republics on Schedule and With Excellent Quality" has not been duly disseminated. And yet, in 1981 over 114 of the republic's enterprises failed to cope with their contractual obligations.

Valuable initiatives and progressive experience are being introduced inadequately at consumer and municipal service, procurement and engineering enterprises and organizations. Plant and interplant schools of progressive experience have not been organized in a number of ministries and departments, and progressive labor means and methods are not being demonstrated in the worker training and improvement system. Competition has not yet been organized between construction organizations, construction materials industry enterprises, prime contractors, subcontractors and planning institutes. The pledges of a number of collectives of this sector are not justified economically and are being compiled without regard for individual and brigade pledges, and competition results are being summed up formally.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 16th Trade Union Congress: "The party regards the trade unions as a powerful force capable of really helping in the strengthening of labor discipline in all areas of production." These questions were raised very pointedly at the 26th party congress. A great deal of work in this area is being performed throughout the country and in your republic. Nonetheless, the trade union organizations are not making full use of the entire set of measures for influencing the disrupters of labor discipline. As you know, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has already pointed to the unsatisfactory work of the people's courts. Publicity is lacking in their work, the collectives are not notified of the decisions and the sessions are not prepared carefully enough.

It is essential in the struggle against the disrupters of labor discipline to make more considered and purposeful use of public opinion and the workers' meetings.

With the transition to the brigade form of labor there is an increase in the role of the trade union groups in the solution of all questions, particularly in educational work and the strengthening of labor discipline. The Regulations Governing the Trade Union Group Organizer recently ratified by the AUCCTU Presidium determine the range of his duties and extend his rights. The trade union group organizer must assist the development of brigade cost accounting and the introduction of progressive labor methods, work in conjunction with the brigade leader on the organization of socialist competition, strengthen labor discipline and display concern for an improvement in the working people's everyday conditions. The trade union group organizer is granted the right to participate in the solution of all questions submitted to the brigade council.

Comrades! Very big tasks confront agricultural workers. It is essential to make more rational use of the land, equipment and fertilizer and strive for high and stable harvests of all crops. A particularly great deal has to be done for the development of the republic's leading sector--animal husbandry--where the main tasks of the food program will be tackled.

The opportunities for the trade unions to influence the state of affairs in agriculture and the provision of the people with food products have increased considerably since the admittance of kolkhoz members as trade union members and the creation of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Workers Trade Union. It is necessary to seriously rethink the content of the industrial enterprises' patronage work. Patronage of the countryside should provide for the mechanization and more accomplished organization of labor and a rise in the rural workers' skills and cultural-technical level. Particular concern in medical services and cultural-patronage work should be displayed for the shepherds.

The trade unions have a great role in the sphere of labor protection and safety equipment. Much has been done in the republic in this connection. However, it is essential that the trade union organizations turn their attention to the fact that gas pollution, dust content, noise and vibration are still above the norms at a number of enterprises of light and local industry, construction materials industry, engineering, coal industry and nonferrous metallurgy. The indicators of public and domestic sanitation premises in local industry, trade, consumer services and the Kirgizkolkhozstroy Association are lower than the republic average.

Resources allocated for labor protection are not as yet being assimilated adequately, and due attention is not being paid to the training and instruction of workers in safe labor methods.

At the center of all the tasks of our social development is the man of labor and concern for his needs and requirements. The republic's working people have adopted for unswerving guidance the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Kirghiz Party Organizations' Work on Expanding the Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and Developing the Services Sphere." Last month's Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined paths to the realization of the assigned tasks. The trade union organizations' participation in work on an expansion of the production and an improvement in the quality of goods in mass demand and the development of the services sphere must be most active and direct.

The trade union organizations need to display more persistence in fulfilling plans for the construction of housing and children's preschool establishments.

Kirghiz trade unions are performing a great deal of work on the working people's communist upbringing. It is necessary in this most important area of activity to assist the party more actively in shaping the Soviet people's ideological world outlook and inculcating feelings of patriotism and socialist internationalism. We must raise true patriots of our motherland in the very rich revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. An important economic and social task is the cultivation in the working people of an endeavor to master professional skill. The trade unions are also called on to increase attention to scientific-technical propaganda in the labor collectives. They must head a working people's mass campaign to master scientific-technical knowledge. There is every opportunity for this.

It is necessary in this 5-year plan to ensure a fundamental reorganization of the forms and methods of work of our clubs and enlist the broad public aktiv and, primarily, workers in this. Every club must be a center of political, labor and moral education and a place for meaningful recreation and mass public creativity.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wish you great success in work and to express the confidence that the Kirghiz trade unions will, under the leadership of the republic party organization, worthily greet the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and honorably accomplish the tasks assigned by the Communist Party.

CSO: 1830/256

#### USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES PARTY, INDUSTRY OFFICIALS AT AWARD CEREMONY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 14 March, page 1, features a 2,000-word report on the award of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU and Komsomol to Narynskaya Oblast for its successful completion of the 1981 state economic plan. At the ceremony T. U. Usubaliyev, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, addressed party representatives, industry leaders, and representatives of trade-union, Komsomol and agriculture organizations. Usabaliyev noted that the oblast's achievements were the result of "great organizational and mass-political work," and he dwelt in detail on the achievements of the "better rayons, farms and leading workers of the oblast." While citing progress in sheep raising, field culture and feed procurement, Usabaliyev also noted that there were "shortcomings and oversights". Several rayons were criticized for allowing "unused reserves", particularly in livestock and feed production. Usabaliyev concluded by expressing the certainty that those inspired by the high award would apply their greatest efforts in fulfilling the "historic decisions" of the 26th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1830/292



## 16TH CONGRESS OF AZERBAIJAN TRADE UNIONS HELD; ALIYEV SPEAKS

### Opening Session

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The trade unions, our country's most populous public organization, are reliable conduits of the policy of the Communist Party and its very close and loyal assistants. Speaking of the important role of the Soviet trade unions in the life of our society, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress that the party regards the trade unions as its reliable support among the masses and a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting the working people in the building of communism.

The republic trade unions' contribution to Soviet Azerbaijan's splendid accomplishments at the stage of developed socialism is impressive. They are actively participating in increasing the creative activity of the masses and in mobilizing their labor efforts for implementation of the Leninist party's magnificent plans and the molding of the Soviet people's active involvement in life.

With a feeling of legitimate pride in the republic's successes and reports of labor victories achieved in the shock vigil of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the emissaries of Azerbaijan's trade unions, which unite 2.27 million in their ranks, have arrived at their 16th congress, which opened 5 February in Baku in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin. Questions concerning the maximum use of the opportunities for trade union influence on all aspects of economic and cultural life and a further refinement of their activity in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses are at the center of their attention.

Illustrious heroes of labor, guardians of the 5-year plans, pacesetters of the socialist competition in industrial and agricultural production, figures of science and culture, and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers were gathered in the hall.

The congress presidium consisted of G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev,

S.B. Tatliyev and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatkov.

The congress was opened by L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

The steering bodies of the congress--the presidium, secretariat and editorial and credentials committees--were elected.

The delegates unanimously passed the agenda of the congress:

1. Report on the work of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the tasks of the republic's trade unions in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses.
2. Report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.
3. Election of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.
4. Election of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.
5. Election of delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions was delivered by its chairman, L.Kh. Rasulova.

A report was received from the auditing committee, which was delivered by its chairman, S.S. Sadykhov.

A debate followed the reports. The following participated: T.A. Kerimov, senior foreman of the rolling-mill shop of the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin; M.K. Sailov, leader of a viticulturists' brigade of Shemakhinskiy Rayon's Viticultural Sovkhoz imeni Nasimi; R.S. Kazikbekov, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions; L.V. Barusheva, sewing machine operator of the Garment Factory imeni Volodarskiy and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; S.S. Davidyan, chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions; Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Guseynov, chairman of the republic committee of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.Ya. Kaziyeu, AzSSR minister of social security; Hero of Socialist Labor N.D. Zeynalova, brigade leader of Shamkhorskiv Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni R. Aliyev; A.Yu. Karakhanov, general director of the Azelektromash Production Association; M.A. Duniyaliyev, shepherd of Kazakhskiy Rayon's Dzheyranchev'skiy Sheep-Breeding Sovkhoz; Nabi Khazri, poet and USSR State Prize winner; Hero of Socialist Labor Sh.R. Aliyev, chairman of the republic committee of the Heavy Engineering Workers Trade Union; Azerbikurortsovet Chairman M.M. Abbasov; N.A. Kusch, excavator of the

Promstroy Mekhanizatsiya Trust's Construction-Installation Administration-2; K.Yu. Abbasov, mechanic of the Korovabad Locomotive Depot and secretary for social work of the rayon line committee of the Railroad Workers Trade Union; D.M. Asanov, AzSSR minister of rural construction; L.A. Aleskerova, deputy chief of a section of Baku's Central Department Store; and D.M. Kerimov, chairman of the trade union committee of the Tauz Industrial-Agrarian Association.

The congress received and approved the report of the credentials committee, which was delivered by its chairman, N.S. Fataliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

The congress delegates were greeted by students of the republic's vocational-technical education system. The future working class replacement shift of Azerbaijan swore an oath of fidelity to the Soviet people's splendid revolutionary, labor and international traditions and expressed on behalf of all the young men and women of the republic warm gratitude to the party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their paternal concern for Soviet youth.

Telegrams of greetings were addressed to the congress from the councils of trade unions of Moscow and the fraternal republics and collectives of Azerbaijan's industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The congress continues on 6 February.

In the evening the delegates attended a gala concert in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin at which masters of the arts of the republic, creative collectives and participants in amateur artistic activity performed.

#### Closing Activities

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions continued on 6 February.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, S.B. Tatliyev and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, constituted the presidium.

The following participated at the morning session in the debate on the reports of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and its auditing committee: D.M. Muslim-zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; A.S. Aliyeva, operator at the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Il'ich and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.A. Kasumov, AzSSR

minister of health; T.Kh. Mustafayev, chairman of the joint committee of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences' Trade Union; Z.N. Bagirov, AzSSR minister of culture; A.M. Takhmasib, teacher at Baku School No 132 and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; G.S. Rzayev, chairman of the republic Sports Committee; and K.N. Gasanova, workers on Lenkoranskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni B. Abbasov and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A major speech at the congress was delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present (Comrade Aliyev's speech will be carried in tomorrow's edition).

The delegates unanimously recognized the activity of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions in the period under review as satisfactory. The report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee was approved.

The resolution outlined the concrete paths to a further improvement in the activity of the republic's trade unions.

The congress elected the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, the council's auditing committee and the delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Union.

With tremendous enthusiasm, the congress adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This concluded the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions. The delegates rose for the singing of the "Internationale."

The first plenum of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions elected by the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions was held 6 February.

L.Kh. Rasulova was elected chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

G.A. Melkumyan, N.S. Fataliyev and Ye.S. Shelaginov were elected secretaries of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, and Hero of Socialist Labor T.A. Kerimov, senior foreman of the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, was elected secretary for social work.

The plenum elected G.M. Abbasov, M.M. Abbasov, D.M. Asanov, N.A. Guliyev, I.S. Guseynov, S.S. Davidyan A.N. Zamanov, R.S. Kazibekov, A.Yu. Karakhanov, T.A. Kasumov, T.A. Kerimov, G.A. Melkumyan, F.G. Muradaliyev, V.V. Petrov, L.Kh. Rasulova, S.I. Tagi-zade, N.S. Fataliyev, Ye.S. Shelaginov and R.A. El'darova members of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, V.A. Guseynov, Yu.N. Pugachev, S.B. Tatliyev, A.M. Yusif-zade, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade and G.Sh. Efendiyev,



members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov participated in the plenum.

A session of the newly elected Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee was held. S.S. Sadykhov was elected chairman.

#### Aliyev Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Feb 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions on 6 February 1982]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades!

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee warmly and cordially greets the delegates to the 16th congress of the republic's trade unions and, through you, all members of the trade unions of Soviet Azerbaijan (stormy applause). We are sure that your congress will be an important landmark in the working people's struggle to realize the party's historic plans and multiply the republic's achievements and its contribution to the strengthening of the might of our great motherland.

Representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, women workers and youths, shock workers, production pacesetters and innovators and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers have gathered in this hall today for the forum of the people of labor. The trade union congress is a further graphic manifestation of the monolithic cohesion of our society and a demonstration of the triumph of Soviet and truly people's democracy (stormy, prolonged applause).

Last year was not an easy one. The drought, the dimensions of which are well known, inflicted great losses on agriculture and the economy as a whole. But under the extremely unfavorable weather conditions the rural workers performed a great deal of work on providing the country with agricultural products. The state grain resources are fully providing the population with bread and bread products. The country's cotton growers obtain a big harvest. A good foundation for the next harvest was laid. For the entire set of operations, R37 billion, 27 percent of total capital investments in the national economy, were invested in development of the agrarian sector last year.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are persistently and consistently implementing the Peace Program for the 1980's approved by the 26th congress. The initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union for limiting and reducing both nuclear and conventional armaments are aimed at a recuperation of the international atmosphere and the preservation and extension of detente. Soviet foreign policy is encountering increasingly broad recognition and support in the world, for it expresses the fundamental interests, dreams and cherished aspirations of millions and millions of ordinary people of our planet (stormy applause).

The high evaluation of the achievements of Azerbaijan's working people by the party Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, and his penetrating and moving words at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum about the republic and cordial greetings and congratulations to the rural workers and participants in the construction and assimilation of production plants at the Baku oil refineries, have evoked in each of us an effort to work even better, achieve even greater successes and scale new heights (stormy applause).

In the intensive labor rhythm of the 5-year plans and the working people's annual victories in all-union socialist competition there is a great contribution from the glorious army of members of Azerbaijan's trade unions, which number 2.2 million persons. And today, from the platform of the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions, we express cordial gratitude to the trade union organizations, the trade union aktiv and all trade union members for their selfless work and inspired and fruitful labor that has lifted our republic to the pinnacles of modern socioeconomic and intellectual progress (stormy, prolonged applause).

# I

Comrades! Soviet trade unions have an important place in the Soviet political system. The USSR Constitution records that the trade unions participate, in accordance with their statutory duties, in the running of state and social affairs and in the solution of political, economic and sociocultural questions. Together with other public organizations, they have been granted the right of legislative initiative. These provisions, which are incorporated in the constitution for the first time, reflect the trade unions' increased role in the development of socialist democracy throughout our political system. They proceed from the fundamental Leninist definition of the trade union as a school of control, of management, and of communism. Nor, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the 16th Trade Union Congress, are these areas of trade union work exhausted under the conditions of developed socialism. On the contrary, they are now acquiring even greater significance and are being revealed with even greater amplitude.

The report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions delivered by Comrade L.Kh. Rasulova and the speeches of the congress delegates reviewed in detail the multifaceted work of the republic's trade unions in the past 5 years.

We note with profound satisfaction that, implementing the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU and 29th and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses, the republic's trade union organizations have increased their activity considerably and, what is most important, their efficacy in the struggle to realize the party's economic strategy and the dynamic development of all sectors of the economy, science and culture. They have begun to involve themselves in greater depth in questions concerning organization of the labor, social life and recreation of the working people and their ideological-moral education.

I would like in this connection to mention the great assistance given to the Azerbaijan trade unions by the AUCCTU. The participation in our congress

of Comrade V.F. Bogatikov, secretary of the AUCCTU, is a manifestation of attention (applause). On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, we express our warm gratitude to the AUCCTU Presidium and its chairman, Comrade A.I. Shibayev, for their attention to the needs of the republic's working people and support for the affairs and undertakings of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions (stormy applause).

Proceeding from what has been said, I wish to dwell on certain problems ensuing from this dual responsibility, for growth in and qualitative improvement of the economy is the direct and correct path to an improvement in the standard of living of the man of labor, his family and all citizens.

As is known, the party has put forward for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the entire 1980's far-reaching tasks in the economic and social development of the country and each union republic. Their essence is that we must secure a further growth of the working people's well-being on the basis of the steady, progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the more rational use of production potential, the utmost economies in all types of resources and an improvement in work quality.

To translate these words into the language of figures and with regard for the high socialist pledges adopted by Azerbaijan's working people, we must in the 11th Five-Year Plan secure a national income growth of 31 percent compared with the planned 29 percent, increase industrial production 32 percent instead of the planned 30 percent and increase labor productivity in industry 24 percent compared with the targeted 23 percent and obtain no less than 80 percent of the output increase thanks to this indicator. We must more than double the manufacture of products bearing the Symbol of Quality. In agriculture, it is planned that average annual gross production will increase 22 percent and labor productivity 18 percent. Crucial tasks have been put forward in the sphere of capital construction; in the 5-year period over R10 billion in capital investments must be assimilated and their volume must be increased by a factor of almost 1.4.

A wide-ranging program of social development is planned. Great tasks have to be tackled by the workers of science, culture, education, public health, trade and consumer services. In honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary, the republic's industrial workers have undertaken to fulfill the 1982 plan 3 days ahead of the specified time and the agricultural workers propose to achieve harvests of all crops (applause).

And a most important obligation of the trade union organizations--from the primary organizations through the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions--is to contribute in every possible way to the fulfillment of socialist pledges by each brigade, shop, section, farmstead, enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The trade union workers are called on to concern themselves with the creation of favorable conditions for highly productive labor in each place of work. And this means the timely provision of raw material, intermediate products, transport and hot meals and the creation of good refreshment areas, comfortable reading rooms and well-appointed field camps. After all, pledges



are born as a result of a quest for reserves. They are a collective's statement of more efficient labor and at the same time people's voluntarily assumed high moral duty. This is why our responsibility for ensuring that all pledges are embodied in practical deeds and that each worker keep his word is so great (stormy applause).

Competition should be geared today more than ever before to the solution of fundamental problems of the economy, the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an increase in product quality and the rational use of all types of resources. In other words, to the achievement of the best national economic results.

I would like to stress in this connection that the strength and efficiency of competition in our day do not lie in individual, even exceptional, achievements and records but in ensuring that each collective work without stragglers, precisely and smoothly. Only on such a basis is it possible to find and commission all resources and eliminate bottlenecks.

As is known, the republic party organization is struggling to fulfill the plans of every labor collective in all technical-economic indicators. Much has been done in this direction, and the number of enterprises that failed to cope with the targets declined almost fivefold in the last decade. But we have not yet reached the set goal--working without stragglers. Some 28 production enterprises and associations, or 4 percent of them, failed to fulfill the output sales plans last year. The number of enterprises failing to cope with the quotas with respect to the product list, supplies and contract obligations is great, while the number of those failing to fulfill the socialist pledges is even greater. There are particularly many of these in the light, local and petrochemical industry, construction materials industry and certain other sectors. And we have a right today to complain about the corresponding republic trade union committees and the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, which are not displaying due persistence and initiative in the accomplishment of a most important economic and political task--working without stragglers. There is something for the trade union organizations to work on here, and very thoroughly at that.

As you know, the most concentrated indicator of the intensification of the economy is growth in labor productivity. It is gratifying that Azerbaijan was in first place among the union republics in this indicator last year (stormy applause). More than 81 percent of the industrial output increase was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity here. These results were achieved to a considerable extent thanks to the increased attention of managers and trade union committees to questions concerning the organization of labor and production.

But we also have, unfortunately, instances of a different sort. Last year, for example, there was a decline in output per worker in the Ministry of Cotton Cleaning Industry and Ministry of Petrochemical Industry systems, the Azneft' Association and elsewhere. There is no nor can there be any justification for this. The trade union organizations are obliged to display genuine concern and exactingness and to strive for unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the introduction of new equipment and all measures for an



improvement in production provided for by collective contracts, which are a decisive factor for the further growth of labor productivity.

Last year the collectives of a number of enterprises came out with a valuable initiative that was supported by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee--assimilating the rated capacity of the newly installed works ahead of schedule. They honorably kept their word, and the country obtained almost R40 million of additional output (applause).

We also expect more from the trade unions in further increasing the production of products bearing the Symbol of Quality. In recent years, the proportion of products of the highest quality category has almost doubled here and for those subject to certification production, has surpassed the union average. But what has been achieved far from exhausts our industry's potential. The trade union organizations are called on to concern themselves with ensuring that the problem of product quality is made of paramount importance in the elaboration of socialist pledges and the summation of competition results. It is your duty to ponder and implement a set of measures morally and materially stimulating the maximum production of products bearing the Symbol of Quality.

Under the conditions of the constantly developing economy, increasingly great significance is attached to economies and thrift and the rational use of raw material and fuel-energy resources. This is a principal task put forward by the 26th party congress, which was expressed very precisely by Leonid Il'ich when he said: "The economy must be economical."

We have certain successes here in this sphere, but, frankly speaking, the struggle for economies and thrift has not yet become the daily concern of all the republic's management and trade union authorities and every worker and employee. Big losses and unproductive waste of raw material, intermediate products, fuel and energy are still permitted at many enterprises.

A most important task of the trade unions is to enlist all working people in an active struggle for economies in raw materials, intermediate products, fuel and energy and against lax management and extravagance. This is all the more important in that the indicators of economies and thrift have now become a principal condition in the determination of socialist competition winners.

Comrades! The report mentioned the impressive contribution to an increase in socialist production efficiency of the republic's production efficiency experts and inventors, and we are grateful to the innovators for their fruitful technical work. But there are still many shortcomings in the organization of inventing and production efficiency work, which is a vital concern of the trade unions. And they are connected primarily with an underestimation of the importance of this matter on the part of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union committees. The republic scientific-technical society and all-union Inventor and Production Efficiency Expert Society councils are involving themselves insufficiently in the coordination of the working people's technical work, and many of their local elements are

essentially inactive. The red tape concerning the examination and introduction of proposals of inventors and production efficiency experts can be termed out-and-out mismanagement. This applies primarily to the ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, housing and municipal services, procurement, health and consumer services. We also expect more efficient work in this field from the collectives of such scientific research institutes as the AzINMash, the AzNIPIneft', the Neftekhimavtomat Scientific Research and Planning Institute, the Azgiproneftekhim and others.

Practice has shown convincingly the advantages of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor, whose significance was emphasized anew at the 26th CPSU Congress. In the republic's industry this form of the organization and remuneration of labor extends to over 40 percent of all workers. Positive experience in the introduction of the brigade contract has been accumulated in the Soyuzneftemash Association, where it extends to approximately 3,000 persons. But this progressive form of labor organization has not yet become widespread enough at enterprises of light, food, gas and chemical industry and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. The brigade contract is being introduced particularly slowly in construction, where, as is known, it was conceived. We expect the trade union committees to stimulate work in this field. The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and many republic trade union committees have repeatedly passed decrees on the mass introduction of the brigade contract. You need, finally, comrades, to actively set about the implementation of your own decisions.

There has been an immeasurable increase in the role and responsibility of the trade unions in the struggle for a further upsurge of agriculture. Until recently their possibilities in this sphere of the economy were limited inasmuch as the trade union organizations at the kolkhozes were extremely small. There has now been a fundamental change in the situation. Now, 98.5 percent of all the republic's kolkhoz members are members of a trade union. Thus, the trade union organizations on the kolkhozes are a great social force called on to contribute to an unswerving increase in the production and procurement of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables and other crops and the development of animal husbandry and to ensuring the high quality and preservation of the agricultural product. The kolkhoz trade union organizations will only be able to tackle the tasks confronting them successfully with the constant assistance of the republic committee of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union and the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions. I would like to hope that attention and support will be rendered and that the trade union organizations in the countryside will become an even more effective force in the struggle for new victories in the development of our republic's agriculture (stormy applause).

## II

The measures implemented in industry have led to a fundamental improvement in the conditions and content of labor and strengthened the processes of the qualitative and quantitative growth of industrial workers. In the period 1970-1980 the strength of the republic's working class increased 42.5 percent and the rate of average annual increase constituted 3.6 percent. This is one of the highest indicators among the union republics (applause).

Thanks to introduction of the latest equipment in production, there has been an increase in the intellectual content of labor, particularly among highly skilled workers. In accordance with the demands of modern production, the training and improvement of workers and employees has been undertaken at an accelerated pace. More than 400,000 persons underwent improvement instruction in the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, four times higher than the 1970 indicator. Furthermore, almost 70 percent of those who upgraded their professional qualifications are workers.

All this has stimulated a further strengthening of the leading role of the working class and an increase in its relative significance in the employed population and opened broad new possibilities for the intensive development of progressive social processes.

Much has also been done to further enlist women in assertive labor and public-political activity. The following indicators are the eloquent results of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's efforts: The average annual strength of women workers and employees in the republic's economy increased by more than 250,000 in 1980 compared with 1970, and more than 47 percent of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education currently are women (applause). One of every three research workers is a woman. The number of women among those admitted as party candidate members in 1980 was over 40 percent. Women are extensively represented among party, soviet and trade union authorities. And I would like to emphasize in particular that in all sectors of the economy and culture, in rank and file work and in executive positions, women are setting an example with the conscientious, selfless performance of their duty (stormy, prolonged applause).

We consider it essential to emphasize particularly that the trade unions have a very crucial role in accomplishing the tasks for the working people's further intensive social development set by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. It is essential that the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, in conjunction with the republic ministries and departments, develop and implement concrete programs for social development of the labor collectives for each association, enterprise and region, remove the disproportions that have come about between the structures of jobs and the labor force and strive consistently for an increase in labor and production discipline and the creation at the industrial enterprises of conditions for a plan-oriented rise in the level of professional skills of the workers, working women and youth and their increased public activity.

An important obligation of the trade unions is concern for the protection of labor and observance of safety technology. Every accident, regardless of its seriousness, damages the most valuable property of the state--the health of the working people. We conducted a serious discussion of this at the 15th Trade Union Congress. A certain amount of work has undoubtedly been done in the period under review. But the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, the republic trade union sectorial committees and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments have not adopted the proper measures to strengthen labor protection. Despite a reduction in the overall number of instances of traumatic injury, their severity coefficient remains high. As the Azerbaijan



Council of Trade Unions' report said, tens of thousands of man-days are lost to production annually because of accidents. The level of traumatic injury is highest in the motor transport and industrial construction ministry systems, on the Azerbaijan Railroad and in the Kasporneftegazprom and Soyuzneftemash Associations.

We cannot be reconciled to such a situation, comrades. And here, too, the trade unions must be decisive in word and deed. Performing the duties entrusted to them by the state and availing themselves of the rights they have been granted, the trade union committees are called on to ensure the strictest supervision of the observance of all standards and rules of safety equipment, labor protection and sanitation and hygiene, not overlook a single violation and institute proceedings against everyone to blame for an accident to a worker or kolkhoz member. And, furthermore, officials, irrespective of the position they hold, must be held accountable. Be decisive and uncompromising; after all, it is a question of the protection of the labor of our Soviet man (stormy applause).

### III

Concern for the man of labor is a manifold task. It demands of the trade unions practical activity in the most varied directions. Together with what has been said, this also means material support for the working people, an improvement in their housing, municipal and social conditions and an expansion of the services sphere. At the previous congress, we raised a number of specific questions in this sphere, and it has to be said that much has been done. There has been an improvement in the working people's material well-being and in the role of the payments and benefits from social consumption funds, whose volume last year amounted to almost R2 billion. Deductions for the economic incentive funds, thanks to the high growth rate of production and profit, increased by a factor of 1.7 in the 10th Five-Year Plan. But we cannot fail to be puzzled by the fact that far from full use is being made of these funds. Thus, by the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan unutilized resources from this fund constituted R342 million, including R177 million intended for material incentive. Nor were there appreciable changes last year. Particularly inadequate use is being made of the material incentive funds in the ministries of light, local and fruit and vegetable industry and trade, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Azneft' Association.

One wonders what is preventing the leaders of the enterprises, ministries and associations, together with the trade unions, from spending the resources especially intended for the material encouragement of the people of labor. Do they not understand that a callous, bureaucratic attitude is doing material and moral harm to the working people's interests.

We believe that the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union factory-plant and local committees must become closely involved in bringing order to bear in the use of material incentive funds. After



all, it is no coincidence that they are growing here; it is the result of the large production successes and victories in socialist competition. Consequently, every worker deserving of material encouragement must receive it in full and in good time. And I hope that the trade union workers will display proper concern to ensure this (stormy applause).

A most important place in our social program is occupied, as is known, by housing construction. This problem is at the center of attention of the republic party organization. The plan for introduction of housing was fulfilled last year, which enabled 173,000 persons to improve their housing conditions. At the same time, we know that many families are still living in communal, ill-equipped apartments. The solution of these questions has two aspects: on the one hand it is necessary to strive for an annual increase in the volume and an improvement in the quality of housing construction and build homes with an improved layout. On the other, it is necessary to reliably ensure fairness and strict observance of established procedures in the allocation of housing.

We have a right to make the most serious complaints to the trade unions for passivity in questions of the allocation of housing. You, comrades, not to mention other bodies, receive many complaints of violations in the allocation of apartments and abuses in this matter. But instances of trade union organizations emphatically opposing such ugly phenomena are a rare exception. Unfortunately, there are more instances of trade union workers, abusing their office and in circumvention of the law, acquiring apartments for themselves and their relatives. For this reason, they frequently not only do not oppose the illegal acts of leaders in the allocation of housing but with their signatures confirm their imaginary legitimacy to the detriment of the interests of the workers and employees.

The allocation of housing is an acute problem concerning the interests of thousands and thousands of people. And its solution must be approached with the highest degree of party and civic responsibility. The trade unions have sufficient rights and opportunities to ensure strict observance of the proper sequence, objectivity, legitimacy and honesty and to rule out abuses in the allocation of housing. I would like to hope that our trade unions will avail themselves of their rights to bring complete order to bear in this important matter.

An important task of the trade unions is to improve the organization of public catering in every possible way. The level of development of this sector in the republic does not correspond to present-day requirements. We lag behind the all-union indicators for commodity turnover per capita, the transition of public catering to industrial methods of food preparation and the manufacture and use of prepared foods. As an examination of this question in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee showed, there is a shortage of approximately 7,000 sit-down places in workers' canteens of enterprises of the ministries of light and timber and wood processing industry, motor transport and others, while the Baku Flour Milling Works, Cotton-Wool Factory and Artificial Leather and Film Material Plant and the Glavbakstroy Wood Processing Plant lack canteens altogether. And there are approximately 80 such enterprises in Baku alone. This situation, comrades, is intolerable.

I wish to emphasize that currently, when, owing to objective circumstances, temporary difficulties have developed in providing the population with meat and certain other products, the significance of public catering has increased considerably. The point being that the workers' canteens and refreshment rooms are supplied with products in their full requirement. Consequently, every worker may obtain a high-calorie meal every day. And it is the duty of the trade unions to make use of all their rights and supervisory prerogatives to ensure that everything intended for the man of labor reaches his table. The trade unions are obliged to involve themselves more assertively and concretely in questions concerning the organization of public catering in the labor collectives.

A principal social task tackled daily by the party and government is concern for the Soviet people's health and recreation. The trade unions are making an impressive contribution to it. Definite work has been done in recent years on strengthening the material-technical base, improving the quality of treatment and prophylactic assistance to the population, increasing official sanitary inspection and bringing order to bear in the selection, assignment and training of medical personnel.

At the same time, as mentioned at the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, shortcomings in the organization of both hospital and outpatient-clinic assistance are still present in the activity of the medical establishments. The sanitary condition of many medical establishments does not correspond to modern requirements, and there is a shortage of apparatus and medicines. An atmosphere of irreconcilability to transgressions of the standards and principles of communist morality among medical personnel has not been created everywhere.

Together with the trade unions, serious complaints should be leveled at ministry and department leaders. We believe that our leading sectors and every large-scale production association and enterprise can and, I would say, are obliged to build their own recreation centers, sanatoria, health centers, holiday hotels and children's preschool establishments. Apsheron's Caspian coastline should be used primarily for this, of course. Where there is no chance of an independent solution to this question it is necessary to pool resources and unify efforts. A situation in which enterprises of the republic's leading industrial sectors--electrical engineering, electronics, instrument-making, radio engineering and certain others--lack their own sanatoria, recreation centers, holiday hotels and health centers, although having the possibilities for this, which need to be fully utilized, cannot be considered normal.

Comrade teacher Takhmasib, who spoke today, raised the question of the construction of a health center for the teachers. And this is correct. It is only to be regretted that it is belated. We have more than 120,000 teachers here in the republic. This is a very big army of people of intellectual work. But the Ministry of Education and the Education Workers Trade Union have not raised this question once yet. And I would think that for such a ministry as that of education it would be possible to build one and, possibly, more than one health center. The ministry builds many

schools and other establishments annually. I am not saying, of course, that it is necessary to build health centers at the expense of schools, but the ministry has resources and contractors and it could, had it wished, have solved the problem long ago. I believe that the republic trade union committee, Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the corresponding organizations will now set about this question. A health center for the teachers needs to be built. I repeat, even more than one, perhaps. It is also necessary, as Comrade Takhmasib suggested, to build a teachers' center in Baku (applause).

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU recently adopted the decree "Measures for Further Improving the Working People's Sanatorium-Health Resort Treatment and Recreation and for Developing the Network of Trade Union Resorts." And it is the duty of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union committees to provide for the implementation of all of the measures outlined by this decree.

Attaching great significance to the development in the republic of organized forms of the working people's recreation and sanatorium-health resort treatment, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, in conjunction with the republic Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, has examined questions concerning the prospects for resort building and the creation of tourist centers in the Yalama-Nabran' zone. Together with the planning of a resort-tourist complex with housing and sociocultural facilities and engineering-communications work, the construction of two structures--sanatorium and tourist--with 500 places each is envisaged in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The progress of resort construction was studied and measures for its acceleration were outlined in Kala-Aity and Naftalan and on Apsheron.

Incidentally, comrades, these questions were raised 5 years ago at the previous congress, but the proper measures for their solution have yet to be adopted. We in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee have made a very close study of this problem and will keep it under constant supervision. We expect increased activity on the part of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and all trade union organizations.

The creation in the republic of resort zones of all-union and republic significance is an important task of the party, soviet and trade union authorities, the Gosplan, Gosstroy and ministries and departments. Great assistance in the solution of these questions will be rendered to us by the AUCCTU.

It is the duty of all authorities concerned, primarily the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, to ensure the precise implementation of the planned work, for which it is essential, incidentally, to set up a special construction organization. Development should be approached in scientifically substantiated manner and with regard for climatic and landscape conditions, so as to not be detrimental to nature. Particular attention should be paid here to questions of the quality of architectural decisions and construction so that the buildings are convenient for recreation and attractive in appearance.



#### IV

The educational functions of the trade unions, which are called on to shape an active positive position in life in every worker, are manifold, comrades. It is primarily a question of labor education. Mentorship has been an effective form for this recently. More than 27,500 skilled workers and production pacesetters participate in this noble movement in the republic. From good will and the calling of their hearts they teach the young people industriousness and skills and raise them on the heroic traditions of our illustrious working class. Many of them are here in this hall. It was pleasant to see yesterday with what a profound feeling of gratitude the instructors were greeted by the trainees of the vocational-technical schools.

We cannot say that the trade unions are taking full advantage of their possibilities and rights in the struggle against ugly phenomena, embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation. So-called "takers" feel they have the run of the place at certain enterprises, particularly of the light, food and meat and dairy industry.

Trade union workers must participate even more actively in the struggle against the enemies of communist morality and against all negative phenomena and adopt an irreconcilable attitude toward any manifestation of dishonesty and unscrupulousness. A principal place in the trade unions' educational work should be occupied by moral education, moral-legal preventive work and extensive and systematic propagandizing of the values and advantages of the Soviet way of life. In the socialist society, which embodies the powerful alliance of equal and free workers and true masters of their land and their own fate, the trade unions possess a vast amount of moral capital. Having this noble capital operate at full capacity is the honorary and responsible mission of our trade union organizations (stormy applause).

The organization of festivals, competitions and reviews of the amateur arts, which are conducted unjustifiably often and, moreover, frequently in work and study time, and are not preceded by careful preparations, is in need of considerable improvement. The current shortcomings in the development of amateur arts activity are connected with gaps in work on the selection, assignment and training of club establishment personnel and amateur arts leaders. The Azerbaijan Interunion Trade Union Folk Creativity Center is not actively enough involved in these matters, in raising the ideological level of the amateur arts and enriching their repertoire with highly artistic works of Soviet drama, music and choreography and samples of national and foreign classics.

The cultural-educational establishments possess great potential for solving key problems of the working people's communist upbringing and for satisfying their intellectual needs and aesthetic requirements. A responsible task of the trade unions is the skillful, efficient use of this potential in the interests of the all-around development of the personality and the enrichment of the spiritual world of every worker .



An important place in trade union activity is occupied by questions of the physical culture of the masses.

The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, the sectorial trade union committees and the local committees are obliged to become actively and purposefully involved in improving the material-technical base, display constant concern for the preservation and timely and high-quality maintenance of sports installations and adopt a proprietary attitude toward public property. And, what is most important, it is essential to skillfully mobilize all resources and possibilities to ensure the true mass nature of physical culture and sport (stormy applause).

## V

A principal task of the trade unions is defense of the rights and interests of the man of labor and the development of democratic principles in production. You, comrades, have the broadest opportunities for exercising your rights--workers' meetings, permanent production conferences, collective contracts, participation in allocation of the material incentive funds and housing, the issuing of passes to sanatoria, recreation centers and Pioneer camps, labor protection inspections, worker supervision in trade and public catering and much else. Even a short list gives us an idea of how great the trade unions' rights in our country are and how diverse the forms and methods of their realization. And it is very good that the trade unions are availing themselves of them ever more effectively in the name of the interests of the people of labor. Much was said about this in the report and the delegates' speeches.

At the same time, the speeches sounded notes of alarm. Mention was made, inter alia, of the fact that far from all of the 2,500-plus plant and shop permanent production conferences are operating efficiently and that their recommendations are not always supported and implemented. There are considerable gaps in the conclusion of collective contracts. At enterprises of metallurgy, local industry, housing and municipal services, consumer services and construction and in a number of other sectors the administration fails to observe a number of the commitments assumed in accordance with the collective contracts, and the trade unions are, unfortunately, inactive.

Such instances testify that the trade union organizations and their leaders are insufficiently linked with the masses and do not know enough about their needs and concerns and interests and aspirations. It is for this reason that the worker, kolkhoz member or employee, bypassing the trade union, frequently turns to party or soviet authorities with the questions that are troubling him.

Trade union workers need to display greater sharpness and scrupulousness when it comes to breaches of labor legislation. The trade union organizations are still frequently under the thumb of the administration, going along with wrongful dismissals. As a result the people's courts granted 60 percent of the suits brought for job reinstatement. We also spoke of a similar situation at the previous Azerbaijan Trade Union Congress. However, as you can see,

there have been no significant changes. The trouble is that neither the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council Presidium, nor the Ministry of Justice nor other interested establishments have gotten around to analyzing the causes of the breaches of labor legislation. And one of them is ignorance of the laws on the part of both the managers and trade union workers and the unsatisfactory organization of legal propaganda. It also has to be said that, as an analysis shows, the courts do not always make legitimate rulings and at times force the reinstatement of a malicious loafer and shirker.

I would like to hope that the trade unions and judicial authorities will, finally, deal with this problem properly. Both managers and the judicial authorities are obliged to observe Soviet legislation unswervingly. It is the trade unions' duty to occupy a high-minded position in all conflicts and strictly protect the interests of both the man of labor and the state (applause).

A most important area of the trade unions' work is active, effective struggle to strengthen labor discipline. At the previous congress we criticized the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial trade union committees for a lack of due attention to this problem. The situation has been rectified somewhat. But there is still much absenteeism, whole-day and intrashift idle time and absence with administration permission. Suffice it to say that these factors are responsible for the loss of approximately R100 million of industrial output annually. Losses are particularly great at enterprises of the light and meat and dairy industry and construction materials industry. And how much time is wasted in the ministries, departments, associations and scientific research institutes?

We have reason to say again today that the trade union organizations are still struggling inadequately to strengthen labor discipline, and they discuss these questions and institute proceedings against the transgressors only rarely. In addition, the local committees frequently come to the defense of loafers and people who do not consider themselves bound to work productively for a full work day.

## VI

Comrades! We spoke in comparative detail at the previous congress on the tasks of the factory-plant and local trade union committees and the shortcomings and measures for an improvement in their activity. It is gratifying that the work of many factory-plant and local committees was stepped up considerably in the period under review and that they are exerting a pronounced influence on the achievement of production successes. But, as the discussion at the congress testifies, there are still many gaps and unsolved problems in their work. And the main cause of these is the low level of leadership on the part of many republic trade union committees.

While paying lipservice to observance of the law, certain trade union leaders in practice take the path of transgressing it and of abusing their position for mercenary ends.

It has to be said frankly that the policy of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee aimed at the increased exactingness and responsibility of the personnel, a strengthening of discipline and merciless struggle against all phenomena that are alien to us has until recently not been established in the activity of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and certain republic trade union committees. They have been struggling very inadequately against those who like to profit at the expense of the state, obtain accommodations and a car illegally and so forth.

All that has been said above was a consequence of the fact that the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions; despite repeated warnings and the serious criticism at the previous congress, did not draw the due conclusions and was unable to reorganize the work of the Council of Trade Unions in the light of the requirements of the party and the 16th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions had weak connections not only with the local but also with republic trade union committees, coordinated their activity inadequately and displayed passiveness in the presentation and solution of urgent problems of economic and cultural building. The Council of Trade Unions and many republic committees neglected work on the selection and assignment of persons, who failed to justify the trust shown in them. Paperwork, formalism, lack of principle in an evaluation of the situation locally, liberalism and a conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings predominated in the style and methods of the work of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' Presidium and departments.

We note with satisfaction that the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and its chairman, Comrade L.Kh. Rasulova, performed a considerable amount of work last year on removing the shortcomings and stimulating the activity of the trade unions. The measures adopted to improve personnel work and the moral-psychological atmosphere in the Council of Trade Unions and republic committees merit approval. Supervision of performance was stepped up, discipline strengthened and exactingness increased. There is more professionalism and sharpness in the activity of the Council of Trade Unions and its Presidium. Recently, the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions has come to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic government and the AUCCTU with a number of important proposals aimed at satisfying the working people's growing requirements in various walks of life. And we hope that the good start will be suitably developed (stormy applause). Much, very much remains to be done for a fundamental improvement in the activity of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial trade unions and in the removal of existing shortcomings. Incidentally, it should be said that certain questions that we raised at the previous congress are just as pertinent today. The Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions should take this into consideration in its practical work.

The new Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and all trade union organizations have to perform active work on tackling the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses and this congress of the republic's trade unions. You, dear comrades, must work in earnest in order, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said, "...to continue to increase the control of the trade unions and labor collectives over the solution of all questions of people's labor, life and social routine extend their participation in the planning and management of production, the selection and assignment of personnel and the efficient use of enterprise and organization resources" (stormy applause).

Our trade unions will work the more successfully, the better and more specific the party leadership of them. The party committees are obliged to support the trade union organizations in every possible way, strive for their increased influence in the labor collectives, extensively enlist the trade union aktiv in participation in the work of the party authorities and share experience in organizational and political work. Party leadership of the trade unions is a creative business. It is political leadership that permits no petty tutelage or, in any event, substitution for and infringement of the rights of the trade union organizations (applause).

Comrades! We have every reason to state that the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions is being held on a high organizational and ideological level and in an atmosphere of healthy, businesslike criticism and self-criticism (stormy applause). And this permits us to express the first conviction that the republic's trade unions, under the leadership of the party, will henceforward participate even more actively in economic and cultural building and the working people's communist education and will make a fitting contribution to fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan and realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress (stormy, prolonged applause. All rise).

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## PARTY LECTURERS HOLD SEMINAR IN BAKU

### Lecturer's Seminar

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Azerinform report: "Carry the Party's Words To the Masses: Zonal Seminar-Conference of Party Committee Lecturers"]

[Text] It is an honorable and responsible mission to carry to the masses the party's thoughts, to explain its policy, and to contribute to consolidating lofty communist ideas. Further improvements in the quality and effectiveness of lecture propaganda are the principal topic of the zonal seminar-conference of party committee lecturers convened by the CPSU Central Committee and inaugurated on 22 February in Baku at the Club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. These lecturers represent the central committees of the CP of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, as well as the oblast party committees of Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkariya, North Osetiya, and Checheno-Ingushetiya; the Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy Kray party committees, the Moskovskaya, Volgogradskaya, and Rostovskaya Oblast party committees; and the ideological workers of the Armed Forces of the USSR. The seminar is also being attended by lecturers from city and rayon party committees within the zone and ideological workers and activists of our republic.

The presidium members are: G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP; the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, A. V. Kovtunov, I. A. Mamedov, Yu. N. Paguchev, G. N. Seidov, and K. A. Khalilov; Candidate Member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau R. E. Mekhtiyev; Deputy Chief of the Propaganda Department at the CPSU Central Committee P. K. Luchinskiy; department chiefs at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee R. A. Abutalybov and A. F. Dashdamirov; and heads of lecture groups within the zone's party committees.

The opening address at the seminar-conference was delivered by P. K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department at the CPSU Central Committee. In behalf of the seminar participants he cordially greeted the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and all workers of the republic, whom he congratulated on winning the All-Union Socialist Labor Competition for the Successful Fulfillment of the 1981 State Plan for Economic and Social

Development and on the award, for the 12th year in a row, of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], and the Komsomol Central Committee to the Azerbaijan SSR. He wished them further successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Comrade Luchinskiy also transmitted greetings to representatives of the Georgian and Armenian SSRs, Dagestanskaya ASSR, Stavropol'skiy Kray, and Moskovskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts in connection with their award of the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS, and the Komsomol Central Committee for excelling in last year's competition.

He expressed his gratitude to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and personally to Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, comrade G. A. Aliyev, for their solicitude and concern for the successful conduct of the zonal seminar conference of party committee lecturers in Baku.

The speaker further declared that regularly convening such seminars is specified in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Status and Measures to Improve Lectural Propaganda." This is a proof of the attention paid by the party Central Committee to an important sector of ideological indoctrination--lectural propaganda. "Our seminar ranks in importance with the other major ideological measures carried out by the CPSU Central Committee following the 26th party congress, such as the All-Union Conference on Ideology for Secretaries of the Party Central Committees of the Union Republics, and Kray and Oblast Party Committees, as well as the republic and zonal seminars for secretaries of city and rayon party committees, and the courses for heads of propaganda and agitation departments within the party central committees of the Union republics as well within the party kray and oblast committees. These measures represented the implementation of the directive of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the profound analysis and propaganda of materials of the 26th congress. At these seminars the conclusions and assessments by the party congress, which we follow in our everyday activities, were transmitted to the broad aktiv. And as known, in these activities an important role is assigned to lectural propaganda.

"As comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out in his 'Reminiscences,' 'The passionate words of the party were and remain the party's sharp-edged weapon, and therefore they must be treated very seriously.' This brief sentence sums up and interprets a tremendous amount of experience which is of great significance to the present and to the future.

"In recent years the possibilities of the Soviet people for receiving information via radio, television, and newspapers and periodicals have markedly broadened. Nevertheless, nothing can replace the personal contact between workers and the lecturer, propagandist, or public speaker, the possibility

of questioning him, listening to his answer, exchanging opinions about recent events. That is why the congress expressed gratitude to these categories of party workers and activists for spreading the party's thoughts and explaining its policies among the masses. They are, as L. I. Brezhnev said, doing work that is useful and necessary for the people.

"However, despite all its indisputable accomplishments, lecture activity needs constant refinement and further improvements in effectiveness and quality.

"A year already has passed since the 26th congress of our party; tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the opening day of that congress. The Soviet people is preparing to solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR through feats of labor and socio-political activity. Yesterday the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' was published. This is an important theoretical document of the party, which has been received by the Soviet people with tremendous enthusiasm.

"This opens a fertile field of activity to lecturers, in this connection: the propagandization of the historic meaning of the achievements of socialism, the clear and convincing revelation of the heroism of our days, of the beauty and grandeur of the labor of the Soviet man, of the meaning and accomplishments of socialist democracy, of the broad range of the rights and freedom of the Soviet citizen, and of the practical incarnation of the ideas of V. I. Lenin and Lenin's nationality policy in our state. At a time when communists and all Soviet people are starting to implement the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, you, party lecturers, are able to take part in propagandizing the ideas of socialist internationalism among the workers of fraternal Azerbaijan, this republic of glorious revolutionary traditions. The resolution adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee 'On Measures to Further Develop the International Ties of the Workers of Azerbaijan With the Workers of the Fraternal Soviet Republics' plays an important role in promoting the ideas of friendship and brotherhood of all the nations of our multinational homeland."

Comrade Luchinskiy continued: "By contrast with the previous years, the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat decided to conduct the seminars in eight zones: Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Baku, Tallinn, Odessa, Voronezh, Sverdlovsk, and Novosibirsk. This was done to reach a greater number of party-committee lecturers. For the first time, lecturers from city and rayon party committees and the ideological aktiv have been invited to such seminars. The convening of zonal seminars serves not only to broaden the range of categories of seminar participants but also to bring theory closer to the practice of indoctrination, to the experience of local party committees and organizations with allowance for the particular features of regions and republics. The program of our seminar provides for visits and speeches to party rayon committees and labor collectives, the analysis of experience in lectural propaganda, the exchange of such experience, and section activities."

The floor was offered to Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

## Aliyev Speech at Seminar

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text: "Speech of Comrade G. A. Aliyev"]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, dear guests!

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP warmly and cordially welcomes the participants in the zonal seminar-conference of party committee lecturers from the republics of the Transcaucasus, autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of North Caucasus, and Moskovskaya, Rostovskaya, and Volgogradskaya Oblasts, as well as of political workers of the army and navy on ancient Azerbaijan soil!

Precisely such a great event in the life of the ideological and scientific community of this country and our republic has been the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Moral Education held in Baku in April 1979. It revealed extensive new possibilities for perfecting moral education in the struggle to consolidate an active and committed attitude of the builder of communism, and it left behind a profound trace in the republic's ideological life. Further, it contributed to intensifying the educational work of our party organizations. The communists of Azerbaijan responded to the convening of that conference by considering it both a great honor and of great assistance to the CPSU Central Committee and to its Propaganda Department in further improving indoctrination activities in the republic.

This seminar-conference and the fact that it is attended by more than 160 experienced, competent party committee lecturers from various republics, krays and oblasts of the country represent at the same time an important means of strengthening the bonds of common purpose linking the bearers of ideology, the bonds of friendship and international brotherhood.

The Central Committee has outlined a program for further perfecting of socialist international relations and for the international and patriotic education of workers at the present stage. The propaganda and elucidation of the statements in that resolution and the consistent implementation of the resolution itself are currently becoming the chief purpose of the ideological-front workers, including lecturers, propagandists, and all verbal propaganda fighters. Our seminar-conference should and will make its own contribution to the practical implementation of the related tasks.

On this glorious anniversary of the Soviet multinational state, the workers of Azerbaijan demonstrate with renewed strength their unshakable loyalty to the Communist party and its Leninist Central Committee, their indestructible fidelity to the ideals of internationalism and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR.

Comrades! Lecturing is a most important orientation of the agitation and propaganda work of the party organizations.



A party-committee lecturer is an ideological fighter for the party. He is entrusted with the exalted mission of propagandizing and elucidating the policies and ideological-theoretical wealth of the party, our great goals and tasks. The activity of the lecturer and propagandist is an important channel for communication between party organizations and the masses. It has the special advantage of direct and immediate intercourse with the people, of emotional contact with them, which places it above any other form of propaganda and agitation. This is so because, given the specific nature of the lecturer's work, he does not merely speak to the audience but also listens to it, answers questions in addition to asking them, and sometimes engages in a debate or polemics. All this immeasurably enhances the possibilities for convincing people and taking their opinions more fully into consideration; it enriches the lecturer himself and, in the final analysis, assures the effectiveness of his work. That is why the party attaches such great importance to lectural propaganda and pays such demanding attention to the work and performance of lecturers.

Of course, such lecturing work presupposes the lecturer's extensive prior theoretical and political training and demands of him constant study and self-improvement and an unflagging effort to broaden his own horizon and perfect his skills as a public speaker.

It must be bluntly stated, however, that the quality of the lecturers is not always and everywhere even barely adequate to the demands of the party and the 26th CPSU Congress. The shortcomings existing in this work--pedantry, oratorical crackling and superficial knowledge of life--are pointed out in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." Practice shows that some lecturers display insufficient knowledge and a limited outlook which they conceal by citing copy-book maxims and resorting to shopworn phraseology in their attempts to avoid topical questions. Lenin emphasized: "Spurious phraseology and spurious bombast represent moral decay and the first sign of political bankruptcy." Vladimir Il'ich taught that the revelation of truth is our strength. But truth does not tolerate any falsehood. Hence, any propaganda, including lecture work, can be effective only when it is inseparably linked to the party's policy and utterances, when it tells the truth. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "Participation in real life, helping the people to understand more clearly the meaning of that life and guiding its course, helping to make this life better, more decent, brighter and richer not only materially but spiritually--what can be more important and more noble? This is the yardstick with which the party approaches ideological work in all its forms." This is how the party poses the question at present, and such is the yardstick with which the work of lecturers and propagandists should be measured.

These lessons, this example, obligate every party worker, every lecturer, to exert his entire energy, strength and knowledge, all of his skills and craft, in the cause of mobilizing the masses to carry out the historic plans of the party and to struggle for the triumph of communist ideals.

[In Azerbaijan] national income during the five-year plan period has increased by 47 percent compared with the planned 32 percent. Industrial output also increased by 47 percent compared with the planned 39 percent, while the mean annual volume of agricultural gross output increased by 47 percent compared with the planned 21 percent. For its pre-term fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan, Soviet Azerbaijan has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

We greatly rejoice to note that the republics of the Transcaucasus, many autonomous republics, krais, and oblasts of the entire Caucasus, as well as Moskovskaya Oblast, which is also represented at this seminar, have emerged as victors in the all-Union competition. We greet and welcome you in your capacity as envoys of Georgia, Armenia, Moskovskaya Oblast, Dagestanskaya ASSR, Stavropol'skiy Kray, and Rostovskaya Oblast, on the occasion of your notable accomplishment in being awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS, and the Komsomol Center Committee.

We are confident that your seminar will contribute to raising the level and effectiveness of lectural propaganda and enhancing its contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks posed to the ideological-front workers by the 26th congress of the great Leninist party.

Allow me, comrades, to wish the seminar participants fruitful work, creative successes, and new achievements.

(The speech of comrade G. A. Aliyev was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

The seminar-conference participants listened to the following lectures: "The Leninist Nationality Policy of the CPSU at the Present Stage (Toward the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the USSR)," by I. F. Anoshkin, doctor of philosophical sciences, senior scientific co-worker at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; "Basic Socio-Economic Tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for 1982," by D. G. Khodzhaev, deputy department chief at the USSR Gosplan; "Strengthening the Country's Defense Capacity as a Most Important Task for the Party and Soviet State," by Vice Admiral P. N. Medvetsev, member of the Military Council of the Soviet Navy.

On 23 February the seminar-conference will continue its deliberations.

The seminar participants placed flowers at the monument to V. I. Lenin erected on the central square of Baku, which is named after the founder of the Communist party and the multinational Soviet state.

A wreath was placed at the memorial to 26 Baku commissars.

The seminar participants familiarized themselves with notable sights of Baku, toured the museums, and viewed films by Azerbaijani filmmakers.

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## TURKMEN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE HELD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Turkmeninform report: "Conference of the Pace-Setters of Turkmenistan's Agriculture"]

[Text] The agricultural year 1981 was spent working and in concern for the crop harvests and the development of animal husbandry. Translating into reality the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolution of the 22nd Turkmen CP congress, and actively joining the all-Union socialist labor competition for fulfillment of the tasks of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period and the period as a whole, the field and farm workers coped with the plans and socialist pledges for procurement of thin-fiber cotton, mulberry silkworm cocoons, grain, vegetable and melon crops and animal-husbandry products. For the year as a whole Maryyskaya Oblast and a number of rayons and farms were awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], and the Komsomol Central Committee. The best rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes were awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, the Turkmen Trade-Union Council, and the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee.

The republic's workers are grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for assistance in developing the economy and culture of Turkmenistan. They respond with devoted labor to the party's fatherly concern.

The capital of the republic welcomed hospitably the envoys of Turkmen villages. They came to Ashkhabad from across sunny Turkmenistan--from the Tashauzskiy oasis, the subtropic zone, the Murgab valleys, the Tedzhen and Amudar'ya rivers, and the Karakum and Kopetdag virgin lands--in order to discuss broadly and from all sides the results of last year's work, analyze accomplishments and shortcomings, exchange advanced knowhow and achievements in developing agriculture on the basis of concentration, specialization, and intensification of branches, uncover the potential for a further increase in agricultural production and procurements, identify the new frontiers to be stormed in honor of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR and outline the ways of implementing the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central

Committee and the advice and directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev contained in his speech at that Plenum, so as to carry out the party's food program.

On 4 March the conference of Turkmenistan's agriculture pace-setters was convened in the Political Education House of the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast Turkmen CP Committee. Its participants included the leading grain growers, mechanizers, vegetable growers, silk growers, animal husbandrymen, and workers of other branches; the heads of and experts from kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and inter-farm associations; secretaries of oblast, city, and rayon party committees and rural party organizations; chairmen of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies; trade-union and Komsomol workers; scientists, administrators, and experts from republic ministries of agriculture, land reclamation and water management, fruit and vegetable farming, procurements, and cotton-processing industry, as well as from the Turkmen SSR Goskomel'-khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] and their local offices, and also from certain other ministries and departments; responsible workers of the apparatus of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of the press, television, and radio.

The conference also was attended by delegations from the fraternal republics of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan.

The members of the conference presidium consist of the eminent figures in the republic, heroes of socialist labor, famed masters of farming and animal husbandry, talented organizers of kolkhoz and sovkhos production, and members and candidate members of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau P. Anna- obrazov, A. S. Boyko, M. G. Gapurov, V. F. Zhulenev, Ch. S. Karryyev, N. V. Makarkin, G. S. Mishchenko, M. Mollayeva, M. A. Charyyev, M. G. Shmidt, O. I. Ishankuliyeva, and S. A. Niyazov; the deputy chairmen of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers V. Ye. Abramov, R. A. Bazarova, N. Orazmukhamedov, and N. T. Suyunov; and the chief of cotton production technology at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture N. I. Krutskikh. The presidium also includes the heads of delegations from fraternal republics of: Uzbekistan--B. R. Rakhimov, Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; Azerbaijan--G. R. Gasanov, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Forestry; Tajikistan--Kh. N. Nasretdinov, Tajik SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management.

The conference began its deliberations.

The state hymns of the Soviet Union and Turkmen SSR were sung.

Vigorous applause accompanied the election of an honorary presidium consisting of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

A report on "Results of the Fulfillment of the 1981 Agricultural Production and Procurement Plans and the Tasks of the Republic's Agricultural Workers for 1982 Ensuing from the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Recommendations and Directives of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central



Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, With Respect to the Development of Agriculture, and from the Decisions of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Turmenistan," was presented by the First Secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, M. G. Gapurov.

The report was discussed by, among others, P. Annaobrazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast party committee; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskaya Oblast party committee; S. Dzhumakuliyev, chairman of the "Kommunizm" Kolkhoz in Khalachskiy Rayon; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauzskaya Oblast party committee; B. R. Rakhimov, head of the Uzbekistan delegation, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast party committee; G. R. Gasanov, head of the Azerbaijan delegation, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Forestry; T. Durdynazarov, chairman of the Krasnovodskaya Oblast executive committee of the soviet of people's deputies; Kh. N. Nasretdinov, head of the Tajikistan delegation, Tajik SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management; K. Atayeva, mechanic-driver of a cotton-harvesting machine at the "Kommunizm" Kolkhoz in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon; G. Gurbanov, Turkmen SSR Minister of Agriculture; G. Koyunliyev, shepherd at the "Kazandzhik" Sovkhoz in Kazandzhikskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor; A. Khatamov, Turkmen SSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Growing; K. Akhmedyarov, chairman of the "40 Years of Turkmen SSR" Kolkhoz in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon; and L. A. Kruglyakov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Goskomel'khoztekhnika.

The conference participants accepted the socialist pledges of Turkmenistan's agricultural workers for 1982.

Agreements on socialist labor competition with Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan were concluded.

The conference adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

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